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The Players.

"Let them be well used; for they are the abstract, and brief chronicles of the time."—*Hamlet.*

MARIE SEEBACH.

There are men in whose natures all good and noble qualities are so blended, so combined in harmonious unison, that we lose sight of special virtues in our admiration of an excellence which seems well-nigh perfect; other men become endeared to us by some specific traits of character, and our minds naturally revert to those qualities which won our esteem or affection. These we consider, so to speak, in detail; but the former win our hearts by symmetry, completeness of character, and we find it difficult to observe individual merits, where the whole is so admirable. Thus it is with certain books and pictures, which enter the inner chambers of the soul, arousing grand ambitions, enlarging and beautifying life! At rare intervals, thrice in a lifetime perhaps, there comes a player of whom this may be affirmed with equal truth; and a more illustrious or worthy example could hardly be instanced, than the actress who has just left us,—Marie Seebach. I am aware that it may be thought extravagant, but it seems to me that Seebach occupies a station in dramatic art closely akin to that generally conceded to Hawthorne in literature. There is the same exquisite refinement, the same deep, poetic insight into subtle phases of human experience, and the same conscientiousness as to the smallest details. Both are remarkable for what may be called artistic integrity, never resorting to meretricious aids for the sake of producing marked effects; both possess, in a high degree, the power of conveying more by suggestion, than by actual expression, and are gifted with consummate skill in obliterating every sign of labor from their achievements; and in both we recognize the presence of an ideal which ever surpasses their actual performance, and a deep yearning for truth and beauty, which urges them onward from height to height! Read one of Hawthorne's works,—the briefest sketch even,—and what account of it can you give to an inquirer, without first pausing for serious consideration? Pathos, humor, philosophy, and a score of other elements, are all so deftly blended, that you can only say,—"It is *great*, read for yourself!" Witness a performance of Seebach's, and you will find a similar result. When enjoyment is so deep and full, we are not apt to investigate the sources of our pleasure; we abandon analysis, realizing that it would prove but inadequate and unsatisfying. From what has been said, it may be inferred that no easy task awaits the critic, who would strive to convey a just impression of Seebach's peculiar excellence. If he attempts to enter into a formal analysis, he will at once be conscious of such manifold and varied merits, that the line in Hamlet,—"I stand in pause where I should first begin,"—will come home to him with a new significance. For the present I shall be content to treat the theme in a rambling, informal fashion, but I shall hope to recur to it, more satisfactorily and at greater length, when there has been an opportunity to study the great actress in a more extended range of characters.

Time and arduous labor have left their traces upon her countenance; the fresh bloom of youth no longer remains, and in the ordinary sense of the word she would hardly be called beautiful. Yet for those capable of appreciating it, she possesses beauty of the highest, rarest order—beauty which far surpasses in loveliness the charms that only appeal to the eye, and leave the soul unsatisfied. Those who have felt their pulses quicken at the sight of her joy-illumined face, as she opens the third act of *Mary Stuart*, or have seen the glow of perfect love and happiness which transfigures the worn features, when *Jane Eyre* learns that nothing stands between herself and *Rochester*,—these fortunate ones can well understand the depth and power of her beauty. Her grace also is of the very highest mould, not merely giving pleasure to our outward sense, but gratifying the finer, and higher faculties of the soul. The strange and fascinating essence, which, for lack of a better name, we call, grace, may be divided into two distinct classes. In the one, it manifests itself in lithe and fully rounded undulations, it is all softness; its effect is akin to that which we feel, while gazing upon rich autumn foliage, in the warm mellowness of an Indian summer afternoon. This may be called sensuous grace. In the other, our higher feelings are aroused by a potent, indefinable charm, a divine intensity, in whose presence we feel as one who breathes the first air of Spring, or rises above the world in the glory of a mountain sunrise, when from the summit of some lofty rock he sees the peaks above him all aflame, while, far below, the valleys lie in deepest shadow. It comes to us, of necessity, through the medium of the senses, but it is more spiritual than sensuous. At the risk of being misunderstood, I shall venture to call it—Gothic; the term does not fully express it, but it comes nearer than any other. During the past year these varying types have both been well illustrated upon the stage; the first, by Charles Fechter, the second, by Edwin Booth. A union of both, in the person of any one human being, would seem impossible; but could it be found, we should behold the *perfection* of Grace. The desire to illustrate my meaning, and to convey some idea of the quality of Seebach's gracefulness, has led me too far from my proper theme, which I must now most reluctantly take leave of. All consideration of her keen intelligence, her intense sensibility, her voice,—so wonderful in its power and sweetness, and a host of other excellences, must be deferred until a future day.

This country has now been visited by some of the brightest lights of foreign dramatic art. Years ago Rachel first tried the seemingly dangerous experiment of addressing an audience in a language unfamiliar to their ears. Her genius proved sufficient to ensure her success, and since then we have welcomed successively,—Ristori, Dawison, Baerndorff, Janauschek, and Seebach. The last comer, in true dramatic genius, and in all that constitutes a great artist, surpasses all who have come across the ocean, since Rachel; and her pr per station in fame, is very near that of the actress who first taught us the full compass of human passion. It is to be regretted that the popular success attending her first series of performances, has been by no means commensurate with her desert. Our theatre-going public has not seemed at all awake to the importance of her advent, and even the German population have not given her that recognition, which might naturally have been expected. It is to be hoped, if only for the sake of our reputation for taste and intelligence—that her reception upon her return to New York may be more in accordance with her merits, for assuredly there are no performances before the public which appeal more strongly to the highest order of intelligence, or which will better repay the most careful attention.

ROVER.

THE DIAMOND DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We have at last something like a trustworthy though very concise report on the subject of the new diamond fields from Mr. Mann, the late "special immigration commissioner" for the colony of Natal, a practical and well-informed authority. His information, however, is not precisely of the latest. From the colonies themselves we have little except the usual embellished stories of wonderful discoveries, general "rushes" of all adventurous people who can compass the means of locomotion, great finds, great disappointments, and the gradual establishment of a kind of diggers' republic under the restraint of lynch law; a repetition, in short, of the strange history of California after 1847, and the Australian colonies after 1850. Of the interposition of British authority we hear nothing: nor is this to be wondered at; for, in point of fact, so far as we collect from the accounts before us, little if any of the diamond field hitherto opened is within the limits of British jurisdiction. In 1853 England formally abandoned the tract—about as large as Great Britain—which lies between the Orange and Vaal rivers: the former from the south-east, the latter from the north-east, uniting in one stream, and flowing thence across the continent westward into the South Atlantic, through desolate Namagua Land. This region became a Republic, in which the Boers were left to construct a commonwealth as well as they might, and to settle their quarrels with Moshesh and his Basutos, who owned or claimed a portion of it. This was in 1852. But numbers of the Boers had migrated farther across the Vaal, towards the southern tropic, and hence arose the second, or "Trans-Vaal" Republic, in a region to which Britain had never extended her dominion. These so-called Republics consist, in point of fact, each of a few thousand Boer families, descendants for the most part, not of the peaceful Dutch, as is commonly supposed, but of the warlike North Germans, whom the United Pioneers hired to guard their distant settlements, and to whom they made lavish grants of land, nominally governed by a universal suffrage "Volkaraad;" owners of flocks and herds, enduring only the least possible amount of civilized restraint, attached to the old Dutch Reformed Church and to their own old domestic usages, and living in a constant state of border warfare with savage neighbors. They are supplied with imported commodities chiefly through Natal, a distance of 400 or 500 miles; and everything so imported has to reach them across the great chain of the Drakensberg, which, however, they of Natal boast of having rendered pervious by very tolerable roads for wagons. And it has been a subject of complaint with their political leaders that, by shutting them off effectually from the coast, England has precluded them from establishing anything like real independence. It is maintained, on the other hand, by those who profess to know the country, that this independence is a delusion; that they are themselves tired of it; and that their real wish is to be reincorporated with the Cape Colony and Natal on some terms of federation. It seems indeed probable that the diamond hunt of the moment may altogether dissolve their frail organizations.

These are problems which the diamond discoveries and their consequences may probably tend to solve. In the meantime, as we have said, they appear to be the owners—as far as political demarcation really exists in that wild quarter—of the soil enriched by this romantic mass of treasure. The diamond region, says Mr. Mann, commences at the juncture of the Vaal with the Orange, and extends for an unexplored distance up both rivers. Priel, which he calls "the latest centre of interest in this district," is a point on the Vaal, "310 geographical miles, in a direct line, from D'Urban, the port of Natal." It is, strictly speaking, accessible from various points in the Cape Colony properly so-called, as well as from Natal; and the comparative facilities of these routes have been warmly debated in the South African newspapers; but the balance of argument seems to be decidedly in favor of Natal, and from thence the greater number of adventurers have proceeded. But, although politically within the limits of one or both of

the Republics, it is a desert region of bare rock and sand, far from the upland pastoral districts in which the Boers chiefly congregate. The diggers, or rather the soil-scrapers, form as yet an improvised community of their own.

As far as we can judge, the results of the discovery have not as yet been on any large scale. It will be remembered that there were (prior to this discovery) only two diamond fields in the world—that of the Deccan in India, whence most of the celebrated historical gems in existence were derived, but which is thought to be nearly exhausted; that of Minas Geraes in Brazil, only about sixteen leagues in length by eight in breadth, in which the diamond is found associated with gold, and generally procured by the same method of washing. A few stones only have been found in the Ural mountains and other scattered localities. They are always disseminated in gravel. The diamond, we imagine, has never been discovered in its matrix. The value is, comparatively speaking, so enormous, and at the same time so much matter of fancy, that, although large diamonds generally maintain a high price, that of small or ordinary ones varies greatly according to the supply. Thus the diamond discoveries of Brazil materially lowered the price of the Indian gem, which is said to be from twenty-five to thirty per cent. lower than it was in the time of Tavernier, the traveller, two centuries ago. Probably the effect of the present supply will be a considerable additional depreciation. We say this without reference to the quality of the gems, being as yet without any trustworthy materials for comparison between those of South Africa and the older fields.

As might be expected under these circumstances, the more recent accounts savor a little of disappointment. The diamonds are generally very small, as indeed is the case everywhere; large specimens are exceptional. Reports of success vary greatly. One party of associates is said (in the *Cape and Natal News* of August 8) to have sent down to the coast the value of £20,000. On the other hand we read of 370 diamonds brought down "by Mr. Silverfield, of Hope Town," valued in the lump at £3,000. These calculations afford no means of ascertaining prices, inasmuch as that of diamonds varies in a larger ratio than their sizes, a stone of one carat being roughly valued at £2, one of two carats at £8, and so forth. A case was named to Mr. Mann in which "one persevering man worked steadily for six months in the heart of the region without getting a single diamond, and was just about to abandon his pursuit in despair when he picked out one gem that paid him for six months' labor." It is surmised that the number of diggers two or three months ago did not exceed a thousand. Mr. Mann thinks it is "a rash thing yet for any one to say that there is genuine and productive employment for 20,000 seekers." All these guesses, however, may be at any time superseded by fresh explorations. We can all remember how incredulous the communities of men of science and men of business were as to the gold prospects of California and Australia. Sinbad's valley of diamonds may yet exist to reward the explorer, though hardly where he placed it, in the Indian archipelago—more likely in the ravines of some huge, shattered, waterless chain of hills in South Africa, resembling from their almost utter absence of moisture the ranges which astronomy delineates on maps of the moon.

WHITHER?

All spangled are the beech trees, with motes of autumn gold,
And 'neath their spreading red leaves is many a love-tale told;
O'erclouds the sky with shadow, the thundershowers fall,
And fade away the sunbeams—away beyond recall.

The babbling brook o'er-ripples the pebbles smooth and white,
The water-lilies quiver, and tremble in the light;
Arise the wind and tempest, from whence we may not know,
The brook becomes a torrent, away the lilies flow!

The prisoned lark is stirring his little throat to raise
The song that once on green turf he sang to Heaven's praise;
His shrill sweet notes ascending, in melody uprise,
Re-echoing till their music is lost amid the skies.

Ah! Whither go the gold motes, and where the lilies white,
Borne onward by the torrent resistless from our sight?
And whither goes the brooklet, and where the birdie's lay,
Is it unto that Hereafter, whither all must pass away?

A GIRL'S ROMANCE.

"So you are going to be married, Nellie?" said Bertie Egerton, stroking his tawny and decidedly handsome moustache. They were alone in the conservatory, and the musicians were playing the "Mabel" waltz, and the dancers were whirling round like mad.

"Yes," she said, and she said it a little ruefully, as if she still carried her heart about with her, and had not given it into the keeping of her future lord and master.

"I don't believe you care for him, Nellie Vince, though you are going to marry him."

"No," she answered slowly; "I don't. Indeed, on the whole," she added candidly, "I think I detest him."

The Vinces were miserably poor—those most unfortunate of beings, poor gentlefolks—the sort of people who, in the course of a season, suffer a dozen martyrdoms from petty mortifications, with an endurance which, if known, would excite the envy of the ghost of the never-to-be-forgotton Spartan boy, and extinguish his glory for ever; the sort of people who have an appearance to keep up, and nothing to keep it upon. They gave a dinner twice a year, and starved for a fortnight before, and grumbled for a fortnight after it. They never went to a theatre unless they had orders given to them, and then they hired a brougham, because cabs cost nearly as much and were more vulgar; and they stinted themselves for a week after the indulgence. The girls went to all the parties they were invited to, "because," explained politic Mrs. Vince to Colonel Vince, who, if he had little money, had much pride—"because," said Mrs. Vince, "they might get off." Besides, going to parties was less expensive than giving them; so the girls went in their everlasting muslins, which were ironed when they were tumbled, and washed when they were dirty. Heigh-ho! They were so poor, though they did not show it much—that is, not much, considering. They wore cheap gloves and common dresses, and made the latter at home; and they passed by the bonnet-shops, which they were never allowed to enter, with a sigh. They pretended to like walking better than driving; and to dislike all wine (that is, at home), excepting claret, which was twelve shillings a dozen. And they kept small fires, and threw up the cinders; and didn't feel inclined to go to church on collection Sundays—that is, the Colonel and Mrs. Vince didn't. Nellie, and Clara, and Arthur went to high-church, where there was always a collection; but they ignored the bag altogether, and when it came round, sang very loudly, and looked at their hymn-books very attentively; so they didn't notice it.

Nellie was the eldest girl, pretty rather, and decidedly spirited—clever too, and lively and amusing. She was twenty-one all but a week, and looked younger and felt older. She had been in love with Bertie Egerton all her life; but he had nothing beside his handsome self and pretty name to boast of; so, though they understood each other as perfectly as if there had been a dozen proposals between them, they bowed to circumstances. He was supposed to be a barrister, but he had never held a brief in his life. He had an uncle rolling in money, who had sent him to college, and promised to do something for him, and who had paid the fees for his entrance at the Temple; but Bertie, though he had acquired great knowledge of the world, had acquired little knowledge of law, so his uncle was not best pleased. Now, "Moneybags," as his nephew irreverently called him, was seventy-five, and not amiable—so he would not have been lamented; but he showed no signs of dying, and if he had, perhaps there might be nothing in his will for Bertie, though he was his nearest relation. Altogether, therefore, things were hopeless; they could not marry on love and live on air; besides, Bertie had a righteous horror of poverty. Nellie was romantic, very decidedly romantic, though she pretended to be matter-of-fact. In her heart, she was horribly disappointed that Bertie didn't propose Gretna, or its equivalent (since that useful institution was abolished). She was in love, very much in love, and if he would have only asked her, would have married him, and settled down to genteel poverty for the rest of her days with the greatest satisfaction; but he didn't. On the contrary, he bewailed his poverty, and said he thought he should propose to "Plantations"—Plantations being a West Indian heiress with plenty of money and little beauty. Therefore, Nellie, after being talked to, and having all the advantages explained to her by her polite mamma, and being lectured and called "My dear daughter" by her proud papa, had accepted old Brownlow. They were to be married in July, and this was May; so she had two months' freedom yet, and then—but she resolutely forebore to look any farther.

Old Brownlow was as rich as a Jew; so it was an excellent match, people said, and they were more attentive to the Vinces in consequence, especially to Nellie. He wasn't handsome. He was fifty-five, and rather gray. He wasn't over head and ears in love with Nellie—he adored himself too much for that. The fact was, he wanted a mistress for his house, and some one to head his table, and he thought she would do. He had hesitated between Nellie and her younger sister Clara. Clara was prettier, but Nellie had more spirit, and that had decided him. He liked her independence and spirit, though he intended to curb it as far as he was concerned. Clara would have accepted him much more willingly; she liked the pomps and vanities of this iniquitous world, and rather envied Nellie on the whole, and admired her diamond engagement-ring particularly.

Nellie had not seen Bertie since the evening that ring had been placed on her not at all willing finger, till they met at the Wilfords' party. Luckily, old Brownlow was not there; so they had it all th ir own way. They had danced about a dozen bars of the "Mabel," and then betaken themselves to that dimly lighted and remarkably convenient conservatory.

"Detest him!" said Bertie; "pleasant, certainly;" but he seemed rather pleased, on the whole, or, at all events, decidedly not sympathising, as he ought to have been.

"Indeed, I do, Bertie." They were sitting down now in the cosiest corner of that cosy flirtation harbor.

"Why do you marry him, then?"

"Oh, he's rich," she replied a little scornfully.

"Worldly young person you must be," he said, looking as if he considered her a curiosity, but there was a look in his eyes as he bent them down on her which Nellie didn't see, or her heart might have fluttered unpleasantly—"very worldly young person," he repeated, "but not at all singular, though."

"I am sure I would much rather not," she said dolefully; "you don't know how I dread it. I am sure I don't mind poverty in the least; indeed, I rather like it;" but her tone was doubtful when she added the latter clause, and her thoughts reverted to the bills in the letter-clip on her papa's writing-table, and the foot-notes appended to many of them to the effect that "Messrs. So-and-so must request," &c.

"Doesn't do now-a-days, darling," he said. He called her darling now and then, and Nellie pretended not to hear it. He only did it now and then.

"I am sure money isn't everything," she remarked sagely.

"It's a great deal, though."

"Oh, of course it is," she answered a little crossly. She was a shade vexed, to tell the truth. "Of course it is something always to have a nice house, and servan s, and carriages, and big fires, and four-and-sixpenny gloves, and new bonnets, and not to have to turn one's frocks, nor extinguish half the wax-candles the moment one's guests are gone—and—and"——But she stopped, and shook some rose-leaves off her muslin dress, which looked more crumply than usual.

"You know all the advantages, Nell," he said; "you have evidently learned them by heart, as children learn the multiplication table in the days of their infancy. Go on."

"And—and"—she was nearly crying, his coolness was so provoking—"and—some one—a husband"—and she gave a great gulp at that word; she couldn't have brought it out if he hadn't been so disagreeable—"to love one, and take care of one."

"There are others willing to stand in that relation to you besides Brownlow."

"Oh!" she said, waiting for him to proceed, but he didn't, only went on stroking his moustache—in an insane manner, Nellie thought; so she wished she had said "Where?" instead of "Oh!" which might have induced him to be more explicit.

"Wish I wasn't such a pauper," he remarked presently, and he sighed.

Nellie heard the sigh, and was delighted. He had left off troking his moustache now, and was looking into her eyes; she did see the expression in his now, and she felt her turn had come.

"What a delightful couple we shall be!" she said teasingly. "How we shall yawn at each other from each side of the fire-place; and how superbly polite we shall be to each other; and how he will hate me in six months, when he finds I fulfil all my duties properly, except that of loving him;" and she was a little bitter now.

"You don't love him, then?" he asked eagerly.

"Didn't I tell you I detested him!"

"Nellie"—and his face was very close to hers—"Nellie, how happy we could have been!"

"Yes," she whispered, and she didn't move her face.

"No use, darling;" and he kissed the lips which were so temptingly close to his, and wasn't reproved. Very shocking, wasn't it?—especially considering that diamond ring on the third finger of her left hand. Perhaps she had forgotten it, though, for she hadn't taken off her glove. "You see there would be such a fearful row, and we have no money."

"Yes," she said doubtfully.

Just then the waltz ended; and little knots of heated dancers strolled in, so their *tete-a tete* came to an untimely end.

Bertie was quieter than usual when he reached home that night, and stroked his moustache more than ever.

"Dear little girl!" he said to himself. "If old Moneybags would only do something, or something would only turn up, I'd risk it—declare I would. She's much too good for Brownlow."

And when Nellie reached home, she divested herself of her finery in five minutes, rolled her muslin frock up in a ball in her excitement, and cried herself to sleep.

There wasn't any hope left for her; it only wanted a fortnight to the time; and the cake was ordered, and the bride-maid's finery bought, and the guests invited. Nothing turned up. Moneybags was alive, Bertie out of town, and, altogether, the whole thing was certain.

"Ugh!" she said to herself, "how I hate him!" She was trying on her wreath, which had just come from Madame de Blank's. "Ugly old thing!" That was not at all a proper expression to make regarding her future spouse; but she made it. "Nasty, pompous old thing; to insist, too, on our spending the honeymoon at his mouldy old country-seat, when I wanted to go to Paris, and see all the shops." Nellie had a weakness for shops, and a partiality for spending money in them. "Honeymoon, indeed! O Bertie, if it had been you, darling;" and she began to cry. After all, she was only a woman, and women are very foolish.

Now chance played Nellie that day a very good turn. The colonel had gone into the country to see an old friend; Mrs. Vince, and Clara, and Arthur, had gone out; and so Nellie was alone in the house. At that moment the housemaid entered. She was a good-looking housemaid, and a good-natured one, and a good-tempered one, and she was very fond of Nellie, who sometimes told her her secrets.

"Miss Nellie," she said, "Mr. Egerton is in the drawing-room, and they are all out;" and Mary-Jane looked as if she knew all about it.

"You don't mean it! Here, take this;" and she flung aside her wreath, gave a hasty look in the glass, and rushed down stairs; came to a full stop at the drawing-room door, and walked in, in a very composed manner.

"Nellie," he said, meeting her as she entered, "they are all out, are they not?" And he took her two hands in his, while she wondered if anything could have turned up, and almost thought that it had.

"Yes."

"That's jolly. I want to talk to you so much, dear. Come and sit down on the sofa by me," he said caressingly; and she went.

"Well?" she asked.

"Well," he said, "how is the wedding getting on?"

"Oh!" she exclaimed disappointedly, "is that all?"

"All! Why, don't you know a wedding is the most important thing in the world, in a young lady's eyes?"

"It isn't in mine," she said gravely, for she was disappointed, and could not help it; and her eyes began to fill with tears, and he seeing them was merciful. Besides, she was looking wonderfully pretty just at that moment, and he longed to kiss her, but wasn't sure the proper moment had arrived for that performance.

"Nellie," he said, "Uncle Blake is dead" (Uncle Blake was old Moneybags): "died a week ago; and he has left me all his money—all, every penny!"

"Oh!" and she opened her eyes very wide—"O Bertie! Well?" and she waited.

"So I shall be able to give you something jolly for a bridal gift, shan't I?"

"Bertie!" she exclaimed indignantly, and tried to pull away her hands, but he held them tightly.

"Darling," he said, "we won't put off the wedding; but shall we change the bridegroom?" and he was kissing her now.

"I don't understand," she said innocently, though of course she did.

"Will you have me, instead of old Brownlow, darling?"

"Yes," she said plumply, and she looked down, and looked very confused, and pretty, and happy; all of which was highly proper, of course. "But what will they all say? They will never consent;" and she pulled away her hands, and looked up with two very burning cheeks.

"We won't ask them. Tell them when it is all over; and then let them storm, and let Brownlow tear his hair."

"O how nice!" she exclaimed with an exultation which was undutiful towards her parents, and unchristian towards old Brownlow. "Do you mean we are to elope?"

"Yes," and he nodded gravely—"elope." He enjoyed, he delighted in the idea amazingly. "Listen, darling. I have thought of everything, and though I am now as good a match as Brownlow, still they could never consent, after all the fuss, and talk, and bother; so I think it will be best to avoid all row. I will stay away till the time, and you shall meet me, when I have arranged all, early one morning; and we will be quietly married, and be off to some watering place, and then write and tell them. The knot will be tied, so storming won't be of any use." That was a long speech for Egerton to make. He didn't talk much, as a rule.

"Very early in the morning?" she asked.

"Ten or eleven, I suppose."

She was rather disappointed again. Her idea of an elopement consisted of escaping in the dead of the night out of a window, down a ladder, with a lace handkerchief tied over her head, and her lover waiting below with a large cloak to wrap her up in, and a noiseless carriage, hidden in the distance, to convey her away. Bertie's ideas were rather commonplace, she thought.

"You can manage it, can't you, Nell?" he asked.

"Yes; O yes. Lucky thing I'm of age, though, Bertie!" she remarked importantly. She was twenty-one and a month.

"Very much so," he returned approvingly. "Now, darling," he whispered, "tell me when—one day next week, darling. Let's see: to-day is Tuesday—now, darling, tell me when shall it be?"

Then she looked very demure, and turned away her head, and said she didn't know; but after much coaxing and blushing, it was finally fixed for the Thursday; so she had ten days to get ready. Her marriage with old Brownlow would have taken place two days later, if it had been going to come off.

"Tell you what, Nell; I shan't come again, and so you won't see me till the morning. Can't you pretend to go and spend the day with Maggie Greton?" Maggie Greton was Nellie's cronie. "Put her up to it, and bring her with you, and you can meet me at the end of the square."

"Yes, Bertie," she said obediently. "I shan't wear my wreath after all," she added a little regretfully.

"No; it wouldn't be quite the thing in the street. Besides, they might render the ceremony null and void on the plea of insanity," he remarked.

"I shall certainly leave it behind," she replied decidedly.

"All right. You bring Maggie, and I will bring Welsh—first-rate fellow, Welsh; good for anything. Those two will do famously. What a dear little girl you are, Nell! You don't plague a fellow at all. You've got so much sense: more than I have, ever so much."

"Rather a pity, on the whole, we made Nell accept Mr. Brownlow," remarked Mrs. Vince when she heard of Bertie's accession. "He might have proposed to you, Clara; and Nellie liked Bertie, I fancy."

"Too late now," said Clara.

"Oh, of course. What would people say? I would not do such a thing for the world. Besides, consider all the expense we have gone to."

"I never liked that young Egerton," remarked old Brownlow that evening. "He is a puppy."

"That he's not," exclaimed Nellie. She didn't fear her elderly betrothed much now, and felt inclined to serve him out.

"Oh!" said old Brownlow astonished, and he put up his glasses, which were double, with a thick gold rim. "Ah! really my dear young lady, you are very decided in——"

"My opinion. I should think so. Why, I have known Bertie Egerton a century, and he's a brick!"—which was altogether an improper speech for a young lady to make. It wasn't respectful to old Brownlow. It wasn't truthful; for she hadn't known Bertie for a century. It wasn't ladylike; for "brick" is a slang word. Therefore, it is not to be wondered at that astonished faces turned towards her indignantly, and that scandalised eyes bent down upon her sternly.

Maggie Greton enjoyed the idea amazingly, and was quite willing to help. She was her own mistress, and could do as she liked. She had no mother; and her father was a bookworm, and did not trouble much about what went on around him, which was convenient.

The morning came, and Nellie went round to Maggie's early. She kissed them all very affectionately before she left home. She felt frightfully wicked; but she thought of old Brownlow, and could not repent.

"There they are, Nellie," said Maggie as a brougham with Egerton and Welsh came round the corner; and they got in, and all four went to church together, which, of course, was not etiquette; but that could not be studied in an elopement. Nellie was uncommonly grave.

"Believe you are frightened, Nell," whispered Maggie, who had been doing a side flirtation with Welsh, and seemed to enjoy it.

"Well, you see, I never was a bride before," she said slowly, which was true. "It is not the least bit romantic," she thought, as they stood at the altar rails, waiting for the clergyman, who was slow in putting on his surplice—"not the least. I always thought, for an elopement, one had a post-chaise, with four white horses; two post-boys, both grinning; and rose-colored blinds to draw down the moment the bride and bridegroom were inside. Suppose it is not fashionable now; for Bertie knows, of course."

Just then the ceremony began; and so she looked very frightened and subdued. A whole church and a parson to one's-self is enough to subdue one.

They went off to the railway station directly the ceremony was over; there was no wedding breakfast. They would dine at Worthing, they said, as they sent Maggie and Welsh away together, hungry, but seemingly very well satisfied with each other, which they were.

"I think I'd better write home now," said Nell, when they were comfortably arrived at their destination, and sitting at the window watching the boats which jumped about on the water. "They'll get it to-morrow early."

"All right, darling," he said; and she sat down, and didn't know what to say.

"Do come and help me, Bertie!"

"DEAREST MAMMA—Please, forgive me. I know, of course, I am very, very wicked; but I have"——

"I don't know what to say next."

"This morning been married to Bertie Egerton. You see he is rich now"——

"Cool," said Bertie. "Pray, did you marry me for that reason? Very worldly young person;" but he didn't look afraid of her motives.

"Very," nodded Nellie, in a Burleigh-like manner. "Wish you wouldn't nterrupt. You'll put all ideas ont of my head, and Clara is sure to quiz it."

"So you must try and forgive me. I could not love Mr. Brownlow, who is very ugly, you know, dear mamma, and"—

"O Nell!"

"So he is, dear."

"So I have married Bertie Egerton, who loves me very much; and I beg you to forgive me, and I"——

"Will never do it any more," suggested Bertie.

"Goose!" exclaimed Nell. When a woman calls a man a goose she is generally in love with him.

"Will never forget your kindness. Keep some of the cake for me"——

"Greedy you are, Nell."

"Or else tell Clara if she marries she may have it and the wreath. Please, forgive me, dear mamma and papa; and believe me your ever affectionate daughter, NELLIE."

"Egerton," said Bertie; "put that in." He was looking over her shoulder. She had left room for her new name on purpose, but meant to be coaxed into writing it.

"Oh, I had forgotten that was my name now;" which she hadn't, for she had written it down when she was quite alone yesterday, and then torn it up in very small bits, and lighted a match, and burned the bits, lest any one shoul try to put them together again. Besides, Maggie had called her "Mrs. Egerton" the moment the ceremony was over; so she couldn't have forgotten it. "No; I shan't put it in: I don't like it;" which was another fib, for she did.

"Better than Brownlow, ever so much."

"Brownlow is a very good name," she remarked decidedly.

"Come, put it in, darling: Nellie Egerton will look so pretty."

"I don't like. I don't *much* think it is pretty."

"I am sure it is, and very romantic too."

"Do you think it is romantic?" she asked doubtfully.

"Why, I should think so. Makes one think of a three-volumed novel!"

"I'll see how it looks then," she said; and she wrote it. "Let me see I have spelt it properly. O yes; that's lucky."

"Won't old Brownlow swear!" said Bertie, "that's all."

He did swear, too; and they all stormed, and sent indignant letters, and did all sorts of things; but they came round in the end.

Old Brownlow insisted on seeing the letter, and when he did, raved at the passage concerning his personal appearance.

"Scandalous!" he exclaimed.

"And such shameful stories!" said Clara, looking up in his face horrified. Whereupon old Brownlow thought what a sensible girl she was; much better than Nellie, and prettier too.

"Perhaps he will come round to Clara," thought politic Mrs. Vince. He did in the end; and so she came in for the diamond ring which Nellie left behind on her dressing-table, stuck on an absurd ring-stand, made out of a spray of mock-coral.

CHRISTMAS IN AUSTRALIA.

Yes! This is the happy Christmas time, and yet how strange it seems!
The crimson flush on the flowering brush, the flame on the splendid streams;
The sun's bold glance—the mirage-dance of the bright Australian noon—
As the warm-breath'd breeze just stirs the trees that girdle the broad lagoon.
Still as I gaze on the blooms that fringe the wild creek's sunny flow,
I think of faces far away where the fields are white with snow!
And wonder and weep—"Will their memories keep,
'Mid the mirth of this gladsome day,
A sacred place for an absent face
Five thousand leagues away?"

Again I see the old elm-tree, with its branches bleak and bare,
And the rustic seat where lovers meet—Yes! lovers and seat are there;
And I fancy I know that arch bright smile, the turn of the glittering curl
That hangs (like the spray of the fruitful vine) on the neck of a lovely girl!
And the sterner face, above her bent, is lit with a softer light,
As her voice falls low like a wavelet's song when sunset fades to night.
And they list to the merry Christmas chimes,
And laugh. Ah! well-a-day!
Does *she* ever think of a changeless face
Five thousand leagues away?

The snow may rest in last year's nest that hangs on the hazel copse:
But the birds will flit through the boughs, and sit again in the rocking tops:
Tho' the cottage eaves are lone, and miss the flash of a welcome wing,
We know the swallows will come again with the sunshine and the spring.
And so, returned, an old, old love in each true bosom swells,
When the sad sweet rhyme of an ancient time chimes in with the Christmas bells.
Ah! *then* their memories turn to me,
And "God's blessing" still I pray
On the eyes that dim when they think of him
Five thousand leagues away!

I know life's time of golden prime—the beautiful time of yore—
Has faded away, like a fallen star that will shine in Heaven no more.
And I sometimes yearn to backward turn my steps, and a day re-live,
That my lips might sound the happy laugh that only a child can give!
But ah! 'tis vain; we can ne'er regain our childhood's sand of gold;
'Tis well as our bodies fade and fail, if our spirits grow not old!
That heart to heart in love may start
With the bells of each Christmas-day;
"Lord, keep our memories green" for those
Five thousand leagues away!

THE WANDERERS OF SOCIETY.

The nomadic widow is by some odd fatality generally the widow of an officer, naval or military, to whose rank she attaches an almost superstitious value, thinking that when she can announce herself as the relict of a general or an admiral she has given an unanswerable guarantee and smoothed away all difficulties. She may have many daughters, but more probably she has only one; for where olive branches abound nomadism is more expensive than housekeeping, and to live in her own house is less costly than a boarding-house. But of this one she makes much to the community, and specially calls attention to her simplicity and absolute ignorance of the evils so familiar to the girls of the present day; and she looks as if she expects to be believed. Perhaps credence is difficult; the young lady in question having been for some years considerably in public, where she has learnt to take care of herself with a skill which, how much soever it may be deserving of praise, cannot claim to be called ingenuous. She has need of this skill; for, apparently, she and her mother have no male relations belonging to them, and if flirtations are common with the nomadic tribe, marriages are rare. Poor souls, one cannot but pity them for all their labour in vain, all their abortive hopes. For though there is more society in the mode of life they have chosen than they would have had if they had lived quietly down in the village where they were known and respected, and where, who knows? the fairy prince might one day have alighted—there are very few chances; and marriages among "the inmates" are as rare as winter swallows. The men who live in these places whether as nomadic or permanent guests, never have money enough to marry on; and the flirtations always budding and blossoming by the piano or about the billiard-table never by any chance fructify in marriage. But in spite of their infertile experience you see the same mother and the same daughter year after year, season after season, returning the charge with renewed vigor, and a hope that is the one indestructible thing about them. Let us deal tenderly with them, poor impecunious nomads, drifting like so much sea-wreck along the restless current of their lives, and wish them some safe resting-place before it is too late.

A lady nomad of this kind, especially one with a daughter, is strictly orthodox, and cultivates with praiseworthy perseverance the society of any clergyman who may have wandered into the community of which she is a member. She is punctual in church-going, and the minister of the chapel where she attends is flattered by her evident appreciation of his sermons, and the readiness with which she can remember certain points of last Sunday's discourse. As a rule she is Evangelically inclined, and is as intolerant of Romanism on the one hand as of Rationalism on the other; she has seen the evils of both, she says, and quotes the state of Rome and of Heidelberg in confirmation. She is as strict in morals as in orthodoxy, and no woman who has got herself talked about, however innocently, need hope for much mercy at her hands; but her Rhadamanthine faculty has apparently ample occasion for exercise, for her *répertoire* of scandalous chronicles is extensive, and, if she is to be believed, she and her daughter are almost the sole examples of a pure and untainted womanhood afloat. She is rigid, too, in all matters connected with her social status, and brings up her daughter in the same way of thinking. By virtue of the admiral or the major, at peace in his grave, they are emphatically ladies, and, though nomadic, impecunious, and homeless, and *tant soit peu* adventuresses, class themselves as of the cream, and despise those whose rank is of the uncovenanted kind, and who are gentry, may be, by the grace of God only, without any Act of Parliament to help.

Sometimes the lady nomad is a spinster, not necessarily *passée*, though obviously she cannot be in her first youth; still she may be young enough to be attractive, and adventurous enough to care to attract. Women of this kind, unmarried, nomadic, and still young, work themselves into every movement afoot; and even face the perils and discomforts of war time, and tell their friends at home that they are going out as nurses to the wounded. That dash of the adventuress, of which we have spoken before, runs through all this section of the social nomads; and one wonders why some uncle or cousin, some aunt or family friend, does not catch them up in time. If not attractive or passably young, these nomadic spinsters are sure to be exceedingly odd. Constant friction with society in its most selfish form, the absence of home duties, the want of the sweetness and sincerity of home love, and the habit of change, bring out all that is worst in them, and kill all that is best. They have nothing to hope for from society, and less to lose; it is wearisome to look amiable and sweet-tempered when you feel bitter and disappointed; and politeness is a farce where the fact of the day is a fight. So the nomadic spinster who has lived so long in this rootless way that she has ceased even to make such fleeting friendships as the mode of life affords—has ceased even to wear the transparent mark of such thin politeness as is required—becomes a "character," notorious in proportion to her candor. She never stays long in one establishment, and generally leaves abruptly because of a misunderstanding with some other lady, or may be because some gentleman has unwittingly affronted her. She and the officer's widow are always on peculiarly unfriendly terms, for she resents the pretensions of the officer's daughter, and calls her a "bold minx" or a "sly puss" almost within hearing; while she throws grave doubts on the widow herself, and drops hints which the rest of the community gather up like manna, and keep by them, to much the same result. But the nomadic spinster soon wanders away to another temporary resting-place; and before half her life is done she becomes as well known to the heads of the various establishments in her line as the taxgatherer himself, and dreaded almost as much.

Nomads are generally remarkable for not leaving tracks behind them. You see them here and there, and they are sure to turn up at Baden-Baden or at Vichy, at New York or at Dieppe, when you least expect them; but you know nothing about them in the interim. They are like those birds which hybernate, at some place of retreat no one yet ever found; or like those which migrate, who can tell where? They come and they go, and you meet and part and meet again in all manner of unlikely places; and it seems to you that they have been over half the world since you last met, you meanwhile having settled quietly to your work, save for your summer holiday which you are now taking; and which you are enjoying as the nomad cannot enjoy any change that falls to his lot. He is sated with change; wearied of novelty; yet unable to fix himself now, however much he may wish it. He has got into the habit of change, and the habit clings even when the desire has gone. Always hoping to be at rest, always intending to settle as years flow on, he never finds the exact place to suit him; only when he feels the end approaching, and by reason of old age and infirmity is a nuisance in the community where formerly he was an acquisition, and where, too, all that once gave him pleasure has now become an insupportable burden and weariness—only then does he creep away into some obscure and lonely lodging, where he drags out his remaining days alone, and dies without the touch of one loved hand to smooth his pillow, without the sound of one dear voice to whisper to him courage, farewell, and hope. The home he did not plant when he might is impossible to him now, and there is no love that endures if there is no home in which to keep it: and so all the class of social nomads find when dark days are on them, and society, which cares only to be amused, deserts them in their hour of greatest need.

THE NEW EXPLOSIVE—DYNAMITE.

The assertion that the more destructive war is made, the greater the tendency to shorten its duration, is perhaps not far from the truth. Nevertheless, one recognises with something of a feeling of horror that many of the terrible means in vogue for the slaughter of the human race have their origin in investigations undertaken by scientific men with the view of increasing the knowledge or ameliorating the condition of mankind in general. This is essentially the case with the substance whose name heads this article. Invented originally for the purpose of assisting the peaceful labors of the miner and the engineer, it is now employed as the explosive agent of the torpedoes which defend the rivers and harbors of Germany against the aggressions of the French fleet.

Every one knows what glycerine is—a clear, syrupy liquid, sweet to the taste, and somewhat greasy to the touch. Its scope of employment ranges from the surgeon's dispensary

to the lady's boudoir. [Chemists term it a triatomic alcohol, and it may be derived from fat or tallow by the action of lime and sulphuric acid. Its properties are many and various, but as they have no bearing upon the present subject, we shall abstain from noticing them. If a quantity of nitric acid be added to twice its weight of sulphuric acid, and glycerine be poured into this, and carefully stirred—the whole being surrounded by a freezing mixture—we obtain that wonderful substance known as nitro-glycerine, which has more than ten times the explosive force of gunpowder. It forms on the surface as an oily-looking liquid of a pale color, is perfectly inodorous, and has a sweet aromatic taste. It is poisonous, whether taken internally or absorbed through the skin, and small doses of it produce distressing headaches. Although practically insoluble in water, it dissolves readily in ether, alcohol, or wood-spirit.

Nitro-glycerine was discovered in theyear 1847, by an Italian, named Ascogne Sobero; but its practical application is entirely due to the researches of Alfred Nobel, a Swedish mining-engineer. It does not explode when brought into contact with fire, and remains unchanged even when raised to the temperature of boiling water; but at about forty degrees Fahrenheit, it becomes converted into an icy mass, which merely requires friction to develop all its explosive qualities. This peculiarity had been the cause of many lamentabble accidents, when M. Nobel commenced a series of experiments with the view of rendering its employment comparatively safe. After some time he found that mixing it with about ten per cent. of wood-spirit rendered it practically harmless, and this method is now generally adopted. When required for use, the wood-spirit can be removed, and all the properties of the nitro-glycerine restored by the simple addition of water, which, mixing with the spirit, sets free, as it were, the nitro-glycerine. The only drawback to this plan is, that when the nitro-glycerine is reconverted into its original state, it is of course quite as dangerous as ever.

To obviate this, M. Nobel has invented a new mixture, which he terms 'dynamite.' It consists of seventy-five per cent. of nitro-glycerine, and twenty-five per cent. of very fine sand, and is a brownish-looking powder, something like sawdust, only greasy to the touch. It burns without explosion when placed in a fire, or brought into contact with a lighted match. If struck with a hammer on an anvil, the portion struck takes fire without inflaming the dynamite around it. As a proof of the perfect security with which it may be handled, we may mention that M. Nobel has placed a case containing about eight pounds of it (equal to nearly eighty pounds of ordinary powder) on a brisk fire, and that the dynamite was consumed without noise or shock; while a similar case was flung from a height of sixty-five feet on to a hard rock without producing the slightest explosion. A weight of over two hundred pounds was then let fall from a height of twenty feet upon a box of dynamite; the box was smashed, but again there was no explosion.

The usual method of firing dynamite is by means of a copper capsule containing fulminate of silver—the latter being inflamed either by the ordinary slow-match, or by the electric spark. The employment of this capsule and detonating composition is absolutely essential for the explosion of dynamite. In order to give some idea of the force developed by such an explosion, it may be mentioned that a spoonful of it placed upon a block of quartz, covered with bricks, and fired, caused the quartz to be broken up into pieces about the size of a pea, and reduced the bricks to powder. Like nitro-glycerine, dynamite congeals at a comparatively high temperature; but to restore it to its proper condition, it is only necessary to put it in a warm place, or, if it is contained in closed cartridges, to plunge it into warm water.

In mining operations, dynamite possesses many advantages over nitro-glycerine, besides those already mentioned. It has been usual, for instance, to pour the nitro-glycerine in a liquid state into the holes bored in the rock for its reception; and running from these into some unknown crevice, it has frequently, when fired, produced an explosion under the very feet of the miners, causing, of course, a disastrous loss of life. To obviate this, it has been necessary to employ cartridges which do not completely fill up the bore-holes, so that a portion of the explosive force is wasted. Dynamite, on the other hand, being of a pasty consistence, yields to the least pressure, and completely fills up the bore-holes, so that a given weight of this substance is almost as effective as a given weight of nitro-glycerine, while at the same time it is safer even than gunpowder.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

The marriage of British royalty with a subject, though common enough in some previous centuries, has been illegal during the last 100 years, except the royal personage intending to contract such a marriage has received for itthe special sanction of the sovereign. This was stringently laid down in what is known as the Royal Marriage Act (12 George III., cap. 11), which was passed in 1772, at the instance of King George III., who was indignant at the marriage of his brother, William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, in 1766, with the widow of Earl Waldegrave, an illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole. His brother, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, in like manner had offended the King by his marriage in 1771, with Lady Anne Luttrell, daughter of the Earl of Carhampton, and widow of Mr. Christopher Horton, of Cattonhall, Derbyshire. It is well known that the late Duke of Sussex braved his father's displeasure, and, in defiance of that enactment, went through the ceremony of marriage with the late Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, first at Rome in April, 1793, and again at St. George's, Hanover square, after the publication of bans on the 5th of December following. His royal highness, having been left a widower, married, secondly, Lady Cecilia Letitia Buggin, a daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arran, now Duchess of Inverness. In the like manner George IV., while Prince of Wales, is said to have contracted a secret marriage with the celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert; but in none of the above cases was the royal sanction given to the union. In the previous century King James II. had married as his first wife Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, but previous to that time no member of the royal family of England, strictly speaking, had contracted a marriage with a subject since the reign of Henry VIII. Princesses have been instinctively obedient to family law, and we do not find an instance of a daughter of a living crowned head marrying a subject later than the reign of Edward III., five centuries since. Marriages between princesses and subjects have occurred since, but at most in five cases, and all under peculiar circumstances. The Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. and widow of the King of Bohemia, is understood to have privately married Lord Craven, at whose house, in Drury Lane, she died a few months after her return from exile with her nephew, Charles II.; but the circumstances of the marriage are extremely obscure, and the Queen was entirely released from royal control. The Princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII, took the opportunity, much to the indignation of her brother, of marrying Charles Brandon, who was sent to fetch her back from France on the death of her husband, Louis XII.; but the peculiarity of this case is also obvious. Henry VII. permitted three of the daughters of Edward IV. and sisters of his own Queen to marry the heads of the families of Howard, Courtenay, and the now extinct Welles; but Henry VII. never fully recognized the legality of the royal title of his father-in-law. We must go back to Edward III. to find an instance of an occupant of the throne bestowing a daughter upon a subject.

The Princess Louise, whose full baptismal name is Louise Caroline Alberta, sixth child and fourth daughter of her Majesty, was born on the 18th of March, 1848, so that she is now in her twenty-third year:

John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, is the eldest son of George, eighth Duke of Argyll. He was born in 1845 and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1866, immediately after attaining his majority, he visited the West Indies and the Spanish Main, and upon his return published the results of his journey in a volume entitled "A Trip to the Tropics," which was very favorably received at the time by the critics and the public. In 1868 he was returned to Parliament for Argyleshire, in the liberal interest, and in the same year he was appointed private secretary, without salary, to his father, the Secretary of State for India. He still, we believe, holds that post, and in addition to the performance of the duties connected with it he is a regular attendant at the sittings of the House of Commons during the session. Lord Lorne possesses in a very marked degree the striking personal characteristics of the Campbells, and the peculiar yellow tinge of his hair, which tradition has long associated with his family, and his singularly open and handsome face, make him conspicuous in any assemblage in which he may be present. He has not hitherto appeared prominently in public, and has seldom spoken in the House of Commons. He has, however, given evidence, in the few speeches which he has made, of an ability far above the average. Hitherto he has resided with his father at Inverary and Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill. As chief of the most powerful of the clans "the Macculum More" enjoyed honors among his own people not inferior to those bestowed upon royalty. The present Duchess of Argyll, the mother of Lord Lorne, is the daughter of the late Duchess of Sutherland, who was for many years one of the Queen's warmest personal friends. On his mother's side Lord Lorne is nearly related to the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Blantyre, and the Marquis of Kildare, eldest son of the Duke of Leinster. His sister is the wife of Lord Percy, eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland.

The London *Spectator* says: "Society is greatly excited by the news that the Queen, following the precedents of the Stuarts, the Tudors, the Plantagenets, but breaking the traditions of the House of Brunswick, has sanctioned the marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne. We believe the concession, for we suppose it is a concession, will be a popular one, though, as we have argued, it may involve some odd consequences, and will diminish that charm of separateness from ordinary mankind which adheres to the royal caste. We trust Parliament will show its approval of it by voting the Princess at least as large a dower as her sisters, the more so as the alliance will be a great political injury to the Marquis. The English people is the most unreasonable in the world. It decidedly approves the match, but it will never after it allow Lord Lorne to obtain high office. His appointment hereafter, say to the Indian Vice-royalty, would be instantly denounced as a 'Court job.'"

TWILIGHT.

Now, as the amber west mists into gray,
While yet the stern and starry Night is young,
How the last linnet's wild impromptu lay
Rings o'er the fields sweet as a studied song!
Far sheep-bells, too, a tuneful tinkling keep,
Whose tiny timeless clappers, never still,
Bob in amongst the daisies, as the sheep
Go grazing hillward at their own sweet will.
Eve's earliest star hangs underneath the moon,
And seems a tear the sad-eyed queen hath shed
In her divine travail. The night-mists spread
O'er the gray flats anon; and Silence soon
Prevails once more in her primeval home,
Roofed by the starry night's stupendous dome.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

A few weeks ago much uneasiness was felt in England for the safety of the Guion Company's steamer *Nebraska*, which was several days overdue from New York. The ship reached the Mersey after one of the most eventful voyages on record. The following account of the passage will be read with interest, as showing the narrow escape the ship had from a fate such as that which befell the *London* or the *Amazon*:—The *Nebraska*, James Guard, commander, sailed from New York on the morning of Friday, September 16, at 10 o'clock A.M., discharged her pilot at noon, same day, off Sandy Hook. All were in good spirits on board until the evening of Sunday, the 18th, about 11 o'clock, when there arose a very strong breeze from the south-east, with a heavy swell from the south-west. At midnight the wind greatly increased in force, but still all had every confidence in the ship and her commander. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the wind had increased to a terrific gale, with very heavy squalls and a tremendous sea, the vessel shipping large quantities of water. At 6 A.M. the gale was still increasing, and at 7 the chief engineer reported to the captain that the engine-room and stoke-hole were fast filling with water, and that it was impossible to get it out, owing to the cargo commencing to shift and the ship beginning to list. The commander at once tried to get her on the port tack, but it was impossible. At 8, gale still increasing, with a heavy sea breaking over the ship from stem to stern, and with such force alt as to burst open the saloon doors and snap the strong iron bars which secured the same, and flooding the saloon with water. At 11 A.M. the cargo shifted to a much greater extent than before, heaving the ship down on her port side, with lee deck under water, it still blowing a heavy gale, and the sea coming on board with terrible force, making a clean breach over the ship, filling the engine-room and stoke-hole with water, and putting all the fires out in the furnaces, washing away three port life-boats, topgallant bulwarks fore and aft, and every movable thing on deck. The wind now suddenly shifted to north-west, blowing terrifically, the vessel continually shipping great quantities of water, sea after sea striking her with such force as to make one think it impossible for any ship to withstand any one of the shocks. The gallant vessel was now at the mercy of the wind and waves, and too well could those on board realise the loss of the ill-fated *London*. To add to these disasters, the most terrible of all cries on board the ship arose—"Fire!" It proved to be the woodwork behind the boiler on the starboard side, the boilers having become so heated as to ignite the casings. The chief engineer, with one of the firemen, in attempting to get the fire hose along, was thrown against the after steam winch, and fractured his arm, and he was picked up insensible. On being restored by the surgeon, he resumed his duty, though suffering great pain. The hose having been promptly put on, the fire in a short time was supposed to have been extinguished. During all this time the captain was as cool and quick as any man could be, thus giving confidence to all around him. Towards midnight the wind moderated, but the vessel still shipped immense quantities of water. On the morning of the 20th, the wind was strong and a tremendous sea running; the ship still on her beam ends; every one on board (including captain and officers) was employed trimming cargo, and getting the water out of the engine-room and stoke-hole. About 11 A.M. a fearful cry arose that the ship was again on fire. The coals in the bunkers on the starboard side were in a perfect blaze. Orders were immediately given for the fire hose to be played on the burning mass, but the water was so high in the engine-room that the engineers could not get steam on the donkey-engine. The decks were torn up in several places on the starboard side to gain admittance to the fire, and the hand-pump was brought into requisition, and fire-buckets were passed rapidly from hand to hand. The position of the ship can be well understood when it is considered that the supply of water for the buckets was got from the lee side of the deck, officers and all hands working for hours without rest or intermission. The conduct of the captain and his officers was beyond all praise. The smoke from the fire was of so suffocating a nature that the men could hardly withstand it for more than two or three minutes at a time, but being cheered and led on by the example of Captain Guard and officers they worked well. Captain Guard, at great risk of his life, made his way forward to the fire, and having exerted himself below for a few minutes, came up again on deck, almost suffocated. All on board now fully expected that they would have to take to the remaining boats for safety. The purser has ordered provisions to be got up ready from the store-room, but, animated by the captain and officers, the crew renewed their exertions, and after several hours of hard labor the fire was extinguished. About eight o'clock in the morning of the 21st a four-masted steamer, distant about six miles, was sighted, and the crew went aft to the captain, and asked him what he intended to do with the ship, as they thought she was not then seaworthy, nor fit to proceed on her voyage to Liverpool. The captain's reply to them was, that as long as she floated or a plank remained of her he would not desert her, nor would he allow any of them to do so. After much persuasion they resumed duty. Towards evening steam was got on the donkey-engine, and with its valuable aid the water was pumped out of the engine-room and stoke-hole in much greater quantities, thus enabling them to light the port-fires, the starboard boilers being badly injured. At 5, A.M., on the 22d, the engines were moved ahead with steam on two boilers only, all hands trimming ship and clearing away the *debris* of the storm. Towards evening a light favorable wind sprang up, and all possible sail was set, and those which were lost were replaced. Again there was an alarm of fire, but it was soon extinguished. On Friday, the 23d, all hands were again employed in trimming the ship, in order to get her upright, as she was still on her beam ends, there being a fresh breeze and clear weather. On the 24th and 25th the wind was light and the weather foggy; the crew still employed in trimming cargo; ship gradually getting upright. Moderate weather was experienced from the above dates up to the morning of October 4, when land was sighted; arriving at Liverpool on the 5th, with grateful thanks to a merciful Providence, who had guided the vessel through so much peril.

HOW GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS ARE MADE.

Every one knows those paper weights of solid colorless glass in a hemispherical shape, in the centre of which are bouquets, portraits, and even watches and barometers, etc., but few persons know how or by what means these things are incarcerated in the centre of the glass. There is a great distinction to be made not merely between the objects, but also between the materials of which they are composed. As those representing flowers and bouquets in glass—those from which the name is derived—are the most ancient and the best known, we will begin with them.

The first thing to be done is to sort and arrange a certain quantity of small glass tubes of different colors in the cavities of a thick molten disc, disposing them according to the object to be represented. This done, the tubes are enclosed between two layers of glass. To do this they begin by placing on one side of the disc which contains the tubes a layer of crystal, to which the tubes soon become attached. When this is done the disc is removed and a second layer of crystal is placed on the opposite side. The object being placed in the centre between these two layers of glass thus soldered together, it becomes necessary to give the ball its hemispherical form, which is done when the crystal is again heated, by means of a concave spatula of moistened wood. It then only remains to anneal and to polish it on the wheels.

That a glass ornament, being covered with a layer of hot glass, should receive no injury or change of color, may be easily understood from its extremely refractory nature; but it is not the same with objects in metal, such as watches, barometers, etc., which a far less degree of heat would oxidize or even entirely destroy. The mode of manufacture, therefore, of these latter objects is quite different from that of the first. It is easy to prove this. If we look at a paper weight, provided the interior be of glass, the upper and under part of the recipient will also be of glass. If we now examine a paper weight containing a watch or barometer, under the lower part of the ball will be found a piece of green cloth, the use of which is to keep in place the objects which, instead of only forming one body with the covering of glass which surrounds them, are only placed in a cavity made beforehand in the centre of the half-spherical ball. In a word, to take out the glass ornaments it would be necessary to break the paper weight, whilst to take out the others it would suffice to take off the cloth. As for the paper weights in which are placed portraits, usually of a yellowish color, these profiles are made of refractory earth, and many thus bear well a heat which only softens glass. Manufactured successively at Venice under the name of millefiori, and then in Bohemia, these paper weights have been carried to perfection only by French ar-

tists. The sole difficulty in their manufacture is in avoiding internal air bubbles, which would the more deform the objects, as any defect would be much increased by the thickness of the glass.

SHOT IN BATTLE.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a wounded German soldier describing his sensations:—"There! a blow in the breast, a tearing in the body, a fall with a loud cry and terrible pain; there I lay, one of the victims of this bloody day. My first sensation was anger at the blow, my second an expectation of seeing myself explode, for judging by the sound of the ball I believed I had a grenade in my body; then came the pain, and with it helplessness and falling. Oh, how frightful are those first moments! Where I was hit, how I was wounded, I could form no idea; I only felt that I could not stir, saw the battalion disappear from my sight, and myself alone on the ground amid the fearful howling and whistling of the balls, which were incessantly striking the earth around me. With difficulty could I turn my head a little, and saw behind me two soldiers attending on a third, who was lying on the ground. Of what happened I can give no account, except that I cried for help several times as well as I could, for the pain and burning thirst had the upper hand. At last both of them ran up to me, and with joy I recognized the doctor and hospital attendant of my company. 'Where are you wounded?' is the first question. I could only point. My dress was quickly opened, and in the middle of the breast a bloody wound was found, which the doctor hastily bound. The balls still constantly whizzed around us; one struck the doctor's helmet, and immediately I felt a violent blow in the left arm. Another wound! With difficulty I was turned round, to look for the outlet of the bullet, but it was still in my body, near the spine. At last it was cut out. 'Is the wound dangerous?' I asked. 'I hope not.' 'Pray tell me the truth.' 'Not very dangerous, it is to be hoped,' and with the emphasized 'very' my hopes melted. They were going away. 'The wound in my arm, doctor.' This, fortunately, was looked for in vain; the ball had merely caused a blue spot, and had sunk into the ground harmlessly. I extended my hand to the doctor and thanked him, as also the attendants, whom I commissioned to send word to my family. Ceaselessly it whizzed and howled around me. The doctor had carefully laid me on my cloak, with my helmet firmly on my head, in order, in some measure, to protect me from the leaden hail. Thus I lay alone with my thoughts, amid the most terrible fire, perhaps, for an hour and a half. All my thoughts, as far as pain and increasing weakness allowed, were fixed on my family. Gradually I got accustomed to the danger which surrounded me, and only when too much sand from the striking bullets was thrown on my body did I remember my little enviable position. * * * At last, after long, long waiting, the sanitary detachment came to me."

BAZAINE'S SURRENDER AND THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

Marshal Bazaine has surrendered the fortress of Metz to Prince Frederick Charles, with himself and one hundred and seventy-five thousand men as prisoners of war. The capture of Bazaine and his troops ought, very correctly says the *Evening Post*, to end the war. The whole army of France, which set out for Berlin three months ago is now destroyed; and three-fourths of it captured. France has no longer any disciplined forces which can hope to resist the Germans in the field. This event releases from the lines of investment around Metz two hundred and fifty thousand German troops, who can now march to any department of France at their will, from Dunkirk to the Pyrenees, or, if needed to make the attack on Paris irresistible, may join the besiegers there. The southern states of the Union were not more completely at the mercy of the armies of Grant after the surrender of Lee and Johnston than France is now at the mercy of King William. Germany, too, has now obtained possession, substantially, of all she has demanded. She has Metz and Strasburg, the two strongest inland fortresses in the world, built by France as a menace to her territorial integrity. Does any one doubt that she can hold them? Is there a man in France who soberly believes that Germany can be driven by force from these positions, even by continuing the war for a generation? Or that her own willingness to restore them will be lessened by prolonging a desperate struggle? If not, then the work that remains is not for war but for diplomacy. There is but one hope for preserving France, and that is her immediate abandonment of the contest, with a consent to such terms of peace as Germany, after consultation with the neutral powers, may prove willing to grant. The cession of territory, as we have always insisted, is wrong in principle, and ought not to be insisted on by the victors; but it is for them to name the terms they will grant, and to take the responsibility of them before the world. Nothing can be gained, either for France or for the world, by longer struggling against the inevitable. It is time for the republicans of France to see this, and to act upon it. For by delay, they are holding out the strongest possible inducement to the Germans to acknowledge and treat with some other power than themselves, among the numerous claimants to supreme authority in France. Should they drive the King, already in theory a bigoted legitimist, to set up a throne in order to make peace with it, they will have to bear the reproach of sacrificing the republican cause and the future peace of their country to an obstinacy which is without excuse. There is reason to hope that they will accept the fall of Metz as a final proof that the only hope of France is an immediate peace at any sacrifice.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

A street called the Tokedia is the Broadway of Yeddo. It is twenty miles long, and very much crowded. But there is a vast difference in the appearance of the two thoroughfares. There are no vehicles in use in Japan, and the pavements extend from one side of the street to the other. No provision is made for the passage of carriages, omnibuses or wagons, for there are none in existence, and persons on foot take possession of the whole highway. The entire metropolis is built of wood, and one dwelling is a representation of all.

A Japanese house at the first glance resembles a child's toy house on a large scale. The floor is raised about two feet above the earth, and there is a covered porch in front, resting upon the bare ground. After entering the porch you step up into the house, always leaving your shoes behind you. It is considered a very great breach of propriety to enter a dwelling without removing one's boots. As they wear only sandals, covered with a leathern thong, which they can shuffle on or off in an instant, this custom is of but little moment to the natives, but foreigners find it a very troublesome one. The porch answers as a depository for shoes, and, in passing a house, the number of visitors may be known by counting the number of pairs of sandals on the porch.

When the walls of a house are up it consists of but one large room, which is then cut up by partitions, which are nothing more than sliding screens that close up into each other in a fashion that admits of one apartment being divided into a dozen distinct ones instantly. There are no chimneys attached to the houses, and they contain no beds, chairs, or tables. The floors are covered with a series of clean bamboo mats or cushions, each six feet by three, and nicely bound with red or blue tape. They are stuffed with light wool or moss and are as soft and yielding to pressure as the heaviest Brussels velvet. These mats fit in with each other as regularly as the squares on a chess board, and the whole floor is kept as clean and is dusted as often as the mahogany sideboard in the house of a Dutch burgher. No fleck of dirt is ever allowed to rest upon the polished surface of the matting, and to step upon it with a pair of boots would be a greater insult than to make a footstool of a seven hundred dollar piano. The family sit upon the matting all day, with their legs bent under them, in a shape that would give any foreigner incurable paralysis in fifteen minutes, and they sleep upon it at night. A Japanese pillow is a curiosity in its way. It is nothing but a rocker of a cradle, broad enough to stand alone, with a semi-circular depression on the upper side. The Japanese lie full length on the floor, place not their head but their neck in the crescent-shaped hollow on the upper side of the pillow, and rock themselves to sleep in a few minutes.

A DITTY.

My true love hath my heart, and I have his,
By just exchange one for another given;
I hold his dear, and mine he cannot miss;
There never was a better bargain driven.
My true love hath my heart, and I have his.

His heart in me keeps him and me in one;
My heart in him his thought and senses guide;
He loves my heart, for once it was his own;
I cherished his, because in me it bide;
My true love hath my heart, and I have his.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

THE FITZPATRICKS.

To the Editor of the Albion.

SIR—Referring to the editorial in your paper of Dec. 11, 1869, regarding the new Peers, you say: "Lord Castletown is the representative of the ancient Celtic clan of Fitzpatricks." I beg to inform you that such is not the case, as my brother, who is living, is the descendant of the first Baron of Upper Ossory, created by patent June 11, 1541, (33rd Henry VIII.), and the true representative of the clan or Sept. Mac-Gillphandrick, softened into Fitzpatrick, and who may yet be Lord Upper Ossory. Lord Castletown is descended from the second son of Florence, the third Lord of Upper Ossory, and therefore cannot be the representative of the Fitzpatricks, so long as a descendant of the sixth Lord is living. The title has been in abeyance since the attainder of the seventh Lord in 1691. I shall be glad to hear from any one in America claiming connexion with The Fitzpatrick, Lord of Upper Ossory.

SARAH COLLINS (*née* Fitzpatrick).

Guelph, Canada.

Current Topics.

None but the blind can be ignorant that the moon is one of the sources of our light; but it has only very lately been demonstrated, by means of a most delicate and sensitive heat-measure, called the *thermopile*, used in conjunction with the metallic mirror of Lord Rosse's great telescope at Parsonstown, that we actually receive an appreciable degree of heat from the moon's rays. This discovery is of great interest, and finally sets at rest a long debated question. How far this heat is the result of radiation or reflection remains to be shown: and if we receive heat as well as light from the moon why not also from some of the planets?

Professor Tyndall has succeeded in igniting a diamond in oxygen by the concentrated rays of the electric light. He has no doubt of his ability to ignite it by the purely invisible rays from the same source. It is interesting to know that a new locality for diamonds is reported by Herr Gustav Rose, of Berlin, which may be considered the first in Europe, if the western slope of the Ural is placed out of the question. The stone referred to was found in the granite quarries of Count Schonborn in Bohemia, and has been unquestionably identified as a diamond, both by the combustion of a splinter into pure carbonic acid, and by its physical and mineralogical properties. Its weight is 57 milligrammes; it is cubical in shape, and is of light yellow color, and is probably not the only one to be discovered. Professor Wohler, of Gottingen, has also discovered minute diamonds in a piece of platinum from Oregon.

Dr. Milio, the celebrated surgeon of Kieff, has recently been at St. Petersburg explaining a means he has invented of illuminating the body by means of the electric light to such an extent that the working of the human machine may be observed, almost as if skin and flesh were transparent. The *Moscow Gazette* asserts that, to demonstrate the feasibility of his process, Dr. Milio placed a bullet inside his mouth and then lighted up his face, upon which the bullet became distinctly visible through his cheek. Dr. Milio does not propose to lay bare all the secrets of the flesh, to explore the recesses of the heart, or to perform any miracles, physical or metaphysical. But he claims to have discovered a new and effective way of dealing with gunshot wounds. First, by means of electric illumination he discovers the precise situation of the bullet; next, by means of magnetism, he proposes to extract the bullet—provided always that the bullet contains some portion of steel. Against leaden bullets his system is powerless, and he therefore intends to represent to the International Committee, which lately met at Geneva, the desirability of recommending an admixture of steel in the manufacture of all future bullets.

Mr. Meikle's observations on the rate of mortality among assured lives, read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, will interest others besides Scotchmen. His statistics prove that up to the age of thirty-five the mortality in Scotland is greater than in England—a fact which may be accounted for by the greater rigor of the climate. We can also readily understand that the causes of death among assured lives are principally zymotic complaints and diseases of the brain, heart, and liver. Persons of consumptive habit would, of course, be rejected by assurance offices, while the accepted one would be generally prudent people apt to err in using their brains and their digestions too much and their limbs too little. But we cannot account for another result of his observations. "The rate of mortality on policies effected with participation in profits was shown to be very much higher than on policies effected without participation." Certainly this goes very strongly against the theory that the will has much to do with prolonging life, for it is more to the interest of the participator in profits to extend his life than it is for the annuitant, whose longevity is proverbial.

The glory of the autumn has departed. Although an occasional maple retains the splendor of its red and yellow, yet the leaves of most have fallen, and now await the enfolding snow of winter. Yet are these later October and November days not altogether devoid of ornament. The vines and tangles along the roadside are beautifully tinted with different shades of red, and here and there appears a dash of actual flame as the sun lights up some solitary leaf. The few remaining ferns are bleached into skeleton fronds of most exquisite pattern and an occasional aster speaks pathetically of its departed sisters. Quite as beautiful as the maple leaves, which in golden heaps are now reposing in the pathway, are those of the oaks with their varying tints of purple and of brown. Their glossiness adds much to their beauty. When a single leaf is plucked it will be found to be less perfect than one of maple, still we can scarcely regard as defects the dots and blotches which serve to bring out more strongly the glossy green and its overlying tint of claret. Along the brookside the aspens still hang out their golden dollars, trembling even in the still breath of autumn, and twining over the walls or high upon some dark green juniper may be seen the graceful streamers of the woodbine, its tips of scarlet still aspiring. The red berries of the ilex gleam invitingly from the thicket, whose other colors are the orange of the smilax and the ruddy hues of the whortleberry. Two weeks hence we will no longer be delighted with all this display of color. The oaks, although no longer tinted, will proudly claim their remaining leaves, but those will be brown and sere. The ilex will keep its scarlet heads for Christmas and the whortleberry and the tangle will display some brilliant colors, half opening, as it were, the paint-box of Nature, to reveal to us in advance the unequalled pigments she will employ in her future decorations.

Recently Sir John Lubbock, Bart., gave a very lively and interesting lecture to the operatives of Liverpool on the subject of "Savages." Professor Huxley presided. The lecturer said that "even those who consider that man was civilized from the beginning, and look upon savages as the degenerate descendants of much superior parents, must still admit that our ancestors were once mere savages, and may find therefore much interest in this study. But it, no doubt, appears far more important to those who think, as I do, that the primitive condition of man was one of barbarism, and that the history of the human race has, on the whole, been one of progress." He then spoke of the thoughts, the laws, the ornaments and the marriage relationships of savages—showing how in these things savages differ widely from each other, and still more widely from the civilized white, who without much study cannot gain a knowledge even of the modes of thought of many savages. The speaker gave instances how traces of the customs of savage ancestors are to be found in civilized races; and, finally, he spoke of the rise and progress of religious ideas. First, he spoke of "Fetichism," or the worship of material substances; then of the worship of the heavenly bodies; and, lastly, of the worship of deified men after death. As men rise in civilization, Sir John said, their religion rises with them; and so far from being antagonistic to religion, without science true religion is impossible. "The true spirit of faith," he added, "looks on the progress of science, not with fear but with hope, knowing that science can influence our religious conceptions for good only. Whether, then, as some suppose, science is destined profoundly to modify our present religious views or not—into which question I do not wish to enter—no one on that account ought to regard it with apprehension or with distrust. Far from it, we must be prepared to accept any conclusions to which the evidence may lead.

Art Notes.

William Hart has just begun a small cabinet picture illustrating a view on Lake Superior in the neighborhood of the "Pictured Rocks."

The reception and private view of the Fourth Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design is announced to to be given on Monday evening, November 24. The exhibition will be opened to the public on Tuesday, the 22d.

William De Haas is working up several quiet marine views, among them "Sunset off Grand Manan," picturing a calm sea with a fleet of small vessels in the offing, their sails reflecting the last gleam of the setting sun.

Kruseman Van Elten has just returned from a sketching excursion among the Shawangunk Mountains, in the neighborhood of Lake Mohonk. His portfolio contains several fine views of the picturesque character of the mountain scenery and furnishing abundant material for the composition of large pictures.

J. G. Brown has just begun a cabinet picture illustrating a street scene. Two children have been sent out to wash the sidewalk, and before beginning their work, after turning on the water from the street hydrant, are having a little fun by themselves. The younger of the children is holding up one of her feet while the stream of Croton pours over it. The elder girl stands by and holds the tube from which the water is running. A broom, for the moment forgotten, lies upon the sidewalk. An old woman, standing inside the fence, looks pleasantly on at the frolic.

Maurice F. H. De Haas is painting an interesting marine, "A Wreck on Long Island Shore," from an incident witnessed by himself. The view presents a broad line of beach skirted by sand bluffs. On the right, just within the line of breakers, lies a stranded brig, with the waves breaking partly over her. Standing in groups on the beach are the wreckers, and at different points, goods saved from the stranded vessel are collected out of the reach of the angry waves.

A. T. Bricher divided his time during the summer between the shores of Narragansett Bay and the White Mountain region. Among his views are sketches of "Indian," "Gunning," and "Pointed Rocks" from Narragansett, and studies of mountain scenery in the neighborhood of Conway, N. H. Mr. Bricher is now painting a "View of Chicorua Mountain from Saco River."

E. D. Nelson passed the summer months in the heart of the Adirondacks, away from the beaten track, and as the result of his labors exhibits a number of studies of "Wood Interiors," suggestive of nature in its most profound mystery of solitude, and worked up in the most minute details with fidelity.

A. F. Tait visited the Adirondack lakes during the months of August and September, and, like his friend and companion

Mr. Nelson, made a series of careful studies of forest interiors, with running spring brooks tumbling in mimic cascades over moss-covered rocks, and sparkling with the red-tinted fallen leaves of autumn. Mr. Tait also made several close studies of the lake salmon and speckled trout which abound in the waters of the region.

Herman Fuechsel is at present painting a spirited view of Staten Island, taken from the beautiful grounds of Mr. L. H. Meyer, near the old telegraph station, looking north towards New York, and giving a glimpse of the Palisades in the far distance.

A. Wordsworth Thompson spent the summer in the White Mountains. He has returned to his studio, and exhibits a portfolio of careful sketches taken in the neighborhood of Conway. Among them is a view of "Moat Mountain from the banks of Saco River," "A Ford on the Saco," "Meadows at Conway," and "Ossipee Lake from Chicorua."

A. H. Wyant has returned to his studio from the Adirondack region, where he spent the summer. As the result of his study he displays a number of sketches in color and numerous pencil drawings suggestive of the rolling character of that rugged and picturesque region. A finished study upon the easel presents a view of "Camel's Hump" from the Ausable river.

Chicago has crowned her unprecedented success as a rapidly growing and well developed city by the erection of an Academy of Design.

F. Martinez exhibits in his studio a strongly modelled head of the poet Henry W. Longfellow. His fine painting, entitled "Autumn," exemplified by the ideal head of a young and beautiful woman, garlanded with fruits, goes to the opening exhibition of the Chicago Academy of Design.

J. Roy Robertson, during his summer ramble in the Adirondacks, made a series of character sketches, drawn from the frequenters of that region. Among the subjects are "The Pioneer," or one of the early settlers; "The Landlord;" "The Bummer;" "The Tramp;" "The Lumberman;" "The Village Barber;" "The Guide;" "The Fisherman;" "The Hunter;" "The Backwoods Oracle," and finally "The Artist," with his inevitable umbrella and sketching box. Mr. Robertson is now painting a fancy subject, picturing a "Sister of Mercy."

Facts and Fancies.

Only seven persons have declined the English mission thus far.

Lord Cecil, who founded a new sect for the purpose of denouncing all sects, has lately been preaching in Wales.

It is every day becoming more customary for ladies and gentlemen who are not engaged to walk arm in arm on the promenade.

The Newfoundland shore fishery this season has been the best for twenty years. Some of the fishermen have taken sixty and even seventy quintals of cod each during the summer.

The neat thing in dog robes this season is to have the family monogram in gilt upon the blanket. A dog without a monogram blanket is of no account.

"I see the villain in your face," said a Western Judge to an Irish prisoner. "May it please your worship," replied the prisoner, "that must be a personal reflection."

According to several recent authorities buttermilk furnishes a very valuable nutriment to suckling infants, especially if a little rice meal or flour be beaten up in it. It is also stated that children fed with this substance are much less liable to the ordinary diseases of infancy, and that they recover from them much more readily than those fed upon fresh milk.

Forty years ago Detroit contained but 2,222 inhabitants; it now has almost 80,000. Thirty-seven years ago, when Michigan was admitted into the Union, it had less than 200,000 inhabitants; now it has almost 1,000,000. Forty years ago, in all that region between Flint and Macknaw there were but 28 whites, where to-day are settled over 240,000.

On and after the 1st of November the French postage stamp bearing the Emperor's head will no longer be accepted at the post offices in any part of France. From that date there will be new stamps, on which will be a figure of the Republic, with the old legend, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," engraved beneath.

The Braemar correspondent of the Dundee *Advertiser* writes:—"During the whole of Sunday, October 9, snow fell in great quantity in this quarter. There was an absence of frost, however, and on the low ground the snow melted almost as soon as it reached the ground. The higher hills seem to have reached a pretty thick coating."

The story that the Siamese Twins may be cut asunder with safety is again circulating through the newspapers. A distinct and separate volition and vitality are suspected in each, because while one is sick and paralyzed, the other is cheerful and physically unaffected. It was decided, we believe, by the best judges in Europe, that an operation for the bodily separation of these people would surely result in death.

It has been the unanimous opinion of even the "oldest inhabitant" that a pig was incapable of sustaining itself for any length of time by swimming, from the fact that from their peculiar mode of using their forelegs the sharp hoof would cut their throat. The following will tend to disabuse such impressions:—The lugger George and William, Hunter, of Lowestoft, when seven miles off Southwold, picked up a live pig. Poor "piggy" had had a long swim, for there was no vessel to be seen near the spot.

October 3, while the Tyne steamer Selina was at sea off Shields Harbor, in search of vessels, a carrier pigeon dropped on board. It was picked up, and found to be shot and in a dying condition. Upon being examined its wings were found to be marked with cyphers. It is supposed to have come from France, as the cyphers appear to be French.

"An order," says the Lyons correspondent of the London *Times*, "compelling all the priests to serve in the National Guard, under penalty of three days' imprisonment, has filled the clerical body with consternation and dismay, in consequence of a still more audacious and sacrilegious act on the part of the municipality, who are reported to have sent an order to serve in the National Guard to no less a person than the Archbishop himself. As might be supposed under these circumstances, priests are rarely to be seen."

Paris fashions being unobtainable, Berlin is pronounced to be the present abiding-place of the fickle monarch of the feminine world.

One flower in the button-hole is the correct thing for gentlemen. Carnation pinks and tea-roses are the favorites.

The bronze statues of the Emperor Napoleon in Paris have been sent to the foundry to be melted into cannon.

The willow phaetons are now appropriately called clothes-baskets!

In the Place of the Pantheon and several other squares in Paris the paving-stones are being taken up, because they will, if left, explode shells which may strike them. The windows of the Louvre and other public edifices are being filled with sandbags.

A Frenchman who had purchased a country seat was complaining of the want of birds in his garden. "Set some traps," replied an old officer, "and they'll come. I was once in Africa, and there wasn't supposed to be a woman within two hundred miles. I hung a pair of earrings and a bracelet upon a tree, and the next morning I found two women under the branches."

The lovers of champagne will be glad to learn that the vintage of that region has been placed by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg under the special protection of the military authorities.

It is an astonishing fact that in a country like Scotland, Alyth should lately have been so short of water that only a drink per head in twenty-four hours was supplied.

The Peruvian guano trade is brisk. Fully fifteen thousand tons of guano are despatched weekly, and the quality is increasing.

Pet poodles are now amused with rubber rats, which squeal and jump when bitten. It gives the little darlings exercise and cheerful spirits.

Tinted cards and note paper are authoritatively pronounced the correct thing; pale pink, buff and pistache are the favorite colors.

During an examination, a medical student being asked the question, "When does mortification set in?" replied, "When you pop the question and are answered 'No.'"

John Shortguts writes to the London *Times* complaining that the Heralds' College won't change his name to Brown. He says his sons are teased by their school-mates and nobody will marry his daughters.

M. Jules Favre, in a letter to an English gentleman, says—"Perhaps this war, as it was insensate, will be a salutary lesson for us all; while it breaks the militarism of France, it will render that of Prussia so odious that it will provoke reaction against it. Then will be restored the glorious and fecund idea of the alliance of peoples, at the head of which your country will certainly march."

A case of female daring is related of an Arkansas belle, who rode on the edge of a precipice and defied any man in the party with whom she was riding to follow her. Not a man accepted the challenge; but a tantalizing youth stood on his head in the saddle, and dared the lady to do that.

Hoops, arranged so as to make the drapery of the female form hang gracefully while kneeling, are a late production of fashion.

At the revival of masonry in 1717, a curious punishment was inflicted upon a man who listened at the door of a masonic meeting in order to hear its secrets. He was summarily sentenced "to be placed under the eaves of an outhouse while it was raining hard, till the water ran in under the collar of his coat and out at his shoes." The penalty was inflicted on the spot, and the name eavesdropper has been perpetuated ever since.

By the Cape mail several parcels of diamond have been received in London, and the private commercial advices are very favorable as regards the animation these discoveries have created in the colony. At present the number of explorers is about 1,500, and experience thus far seems to show an average return for their labor of about 12s. or 15s. per day, but the influx to the district was expected soon to amount to 20,000. The distance is 800 miles from Cape Town and rather less from Natal, and the community will have to constitute its own form of Government. There is, however, a Prussian Protestant missionary on the spot, who appears to collect a kind of export tax on the authority of some of the local chiefs.

Drowning is usually taken to be an almost painless death; but there is reason to fear that some who went down in the Captain did not find it so. Scientific men, it is said, calculate that the air in the ship, which would not be dislodged by submersion, would maintain some of the men alive for hours. Cases are on record where life has remained in those recovered from a wreck that had been sunk for twelve hours.

If our partisan papers are to be believed, about all our public men ought to be in the State Prison, if they had their deserts.

A Dutchman, the other day, reading an account of a meeting, came to the words, "the meeting then dissolved." He could not define the meaning of the latter, so he referred to his dictionary, and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when Hans said, "Dey must have very hot wedder dere in New York. I ret an agount of a meetin' vere all de peoples had melted away."

Literature and the Press.

A weekly edition, price one penny, of the Waverley Novels, is the last novelty in London.

The "Life of Lord Palmerston," by Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, M.P., is to be published immediately.

Adrift with a Vengeance, a tale of love and adventure, by K. Cornwallis, is among the new novels of the season just published.

Mr. Brunel has written the life of his father, so famous in connection with the Great Western Railway and other gigantic undertakings.

Mark Lemon, late editor of *Punch*, is stated to have left his family in very straitened circumstances—his creditors holding the policy for £5,000, for which his life was insured.

Galignani's Messenger, the well-known English newspaper published in Paris, has been suspended during the siege of that city, and several of the principal daily newspapers have been either temporarily discontinued or have removed to Tours, the present official seat of the Provisional Government.

Newspapers are springing up like mushrooms at Rome. Schemes of all kind are on foot for the improvement of the city. An omnibus company is in formation for Rome, which is as yet without these conveniences. Another society undertakes to drain a portion of the Agro Romano, which the priests have reduced to a desert. The principal Italian publishers are opening branch establishments.

Literature, like fashion, is largely influenced by the season, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that certain classes of books are considered by their producers as more appropriate to one period of the year than to another. Thus, in the budding Spring we look for poetry and botany, the speculations of inventors, and the fancies of the imaginative. In the full-leaved Summer we expect an influx larger than usual of Guide-books and Novels, Histories and Travels, and literary mosaics generally. In the still, reflective, golden Autumn we naturally anticipate profound disquisitions on Philosophy, Law, and Divinity. While as the Winter approaches, we welcome the advent of Christmas Books, in the shape of fairy tales, quaint legends, strange stories, choice readings, fireside amusements, parlor pastimes, plays, poems, and presentation volumes of all kinds, beautifully illustrated, and tricked out in splendid bindings, to suit the tastes of the young and hopeful, the middle-aged and careful, the old and thoughtful—books, indeed, with which to while away the long dark evenings, and bring smiles and gladness into pleasant homesteads. The publishers put forth some very attractive announcements, and, notwithstanding the war in Europe, the book trade promises soon to recover its wonted activity.

Social and Personal.

Among the wonders of 1870 will long be remembered the fact that dukes, earls, and other noblemen have figured in the English Bankruptcy Court.

Adjudication of bankruptcy was made last month, in London, against another member of the peerage—Lord de Mauley, of Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, and of Langford, Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

Afternoon calls are becoming more and more fashionable for gentlemen.——It is noticeable that at the largest morning wedding of the season, the gentlemen of the party were all habited in the English fashion.

C. W. Lee, second son of the late Robert E. Lee, has been elected president of Washington College. The trustees voted to change the name of the college, and it will hereafter be known as the Washington-Lee College.

A Versailles despatch says that Gen. Von Moltke celebrated his seventieth birthday on Wednesday last, and received congratulations from the King, the Crown Prince, the principal officers of the army, and all the princes and statesmen now present at the Prussian headquarters.

All the London morning papers contain leaders on the approaching marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne. Satisfaction is universally expressed that the Queen has given her consent to the match, the Princess being described as "the flower of the royal house of England," and Lord Lorne, as the future head of the house of McAllum More, being considered well worthy of holding the high position of the Queen's son-in-law.

A Chiselhurst (England) correspondent writes:—"The Empress Eugenie, with a few attendants, takes daily walks in the village and on the common. Sightseers are not so plentiful as was expected, if we except Sundays, when her Majesty attends the beautiful little Roman Catholic chapel at eleven o'clock. The Prince Imperial accompanies the Empress, attended by his tutor and guardian."

Recently, the case of Sir Roger C. D. Tichborne, Bart., the claimant to the Tichborne estates, again came before the Court, and was again adjourned until the 7th of December in the expectation that the bankrupt would be able to effect an arrangement with his creditors.

We venture to remind some of our contemporaries who write as if they were oblivious of the fact that the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward, has been gazetted a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Baillieborough, in the county of Cavan.

The ex-Emperor told Lady Cowley, when she went to him lately at Wilhelmshohe, that he and the Empress together had no more than £1,200 a year. The Empress has mortgaged her Spanish property, he says, to the full rental. He told Lady Cowley all this as solemnly as if the words were those of a dying man.

The new married woman's property law in England has gone into effect. A woman's earnings are hereafter her own; a policy of insurance is her own; she may sue and be sued separately; a husband is not liable for his wife's ante-marriage debts. These obvious deficiencies in English jurisprudence have been long met by the laws of New York and by the Code Napoleon.

Gounod, his wife and two children, are living in the suburbs of London, in the utmost privacy. Whether his villa, like those of Mmes. Artot, Baugniet, Delle Sedie, and Charton-Demeur, has yet escaped the pillage of the enemy, we are not informed. Much sympathy is felt for the composer of 'Faust,' thus exiled from his native country, at a time when engaged in a new opera of grand design, requiring the meditation of an undisturbed mind.

It will be remembered that Bogumil Davison, the German tragedian, soon after returning to Germany from America, was reported to be insane. He has, however, gradually recovered, and his mind has nearly regained its original vigor, although from time to time he is subject to fits of apathy. These are ascribed mainly to great bodily weakness reacting on the mental powers.

The Emperor Napoleon seems satisfied with his position and with his residence. His health improves. Every day he takes a ride or drive. When he drives, he has an elegant light carriage sent to him by express order of the King. He drives four black horses, and is attended by two grooms and an outrider in the Imperial livery. Sometimes he is accompanied by one or two gentlemen. When he goes out riding or walking, he is usually attended by several of his suite, who for the last few days have laid aside their uniform, and appear in civil costume. Whenever the Emperor passes a post, the guard is turned out and the drums are beaten. He particularly affects long walks in the retired woods, and the romantic scenery, enhanced by all the appliances of art, excites his lively admiration. Among his attendants there is usually a police commissary of the district—not so much for the purpose of keeping a watch on his movements, as to protect him from any possible outrage, and especially from the intrusion of over-curious tourists and visitors. Wilhelmshohe is supplied with all the most recent telegraphic news, the arrival of which is instantly reported to the Emperor; and the instant he returns from exercise, the first inquiry is for the news and the special dispatches, for the rapid transmission of which a special wire has been run across the park.

Army and Navy.

In consequence of the calamity which befell the Captain, the English Admiralty detain in port the new turret ships Cerberus and Magdala.

The naval court-martial on the loss of the Captain in giving judgment found that the vessel was "capsized by the

pressure of sail, assisted by the heave of the sea, and that the amount of sail carried at the time of her loss (regard being had to the force of the wind and the state of the sea) was insufficient to have endangered a ship endowed with a proper amount of stability." The court also found that no blame was attributable to Mr. James May and the survivors of the Captain for her loss, and fully acquitted them of all blame.

The British authorities have decided on sending out to Japan a battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, for service in Japan and China. The battalion will consist of four companies, 288 non-commissioned officers and men, with a staff of four officers and nine non-commissioned officers. Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Richards, of the Portsmouth Division, will command the battalion, and Second Captain A. Hill, of the Plymouth Division, will be the adjutant. Her Majesty's ship Juno will be fitted up to take the battalion out.

Sporting.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. F.—We have already given the desired information about the Derby, but on this occasion we will repeat it:—The Derby was instituted in 1780, and was first won by Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed. The course has always been the same length—one mile and a half. It has only been won twice by a mare, viz., in 1801 by Eleanor, and in 1857 by Blink Bonny. The fastest Derby on record is that of 1861, won by Kettledrum in 2 minutes 43 seconds, the slowest that of 1856, by Ellington, in 3 minutes and 4 seconds. The ground was very heavy on that day. There has only been one dead heat since its institution, viz., in 1828, between Cadland and The Colonel. In running off, the latter was defeated by many lengths. The largest field of horses that ever started for the Derby was in 1846, when Pyrrhus the First defeated 36 others. The smallest was in 1794, when only four horses came to the post. Queen Victoria has only once been present at the race, viz., in 1840, three years after her accession. Sir Joseph Hawley has won 4 Derbys, viz., in 1851 with Teddington, in 1858 with Beadsman, in 1859 with Musjid, and in 1868 with a son of Beadsman, Blue Gown. The last three were ridden by one jockey, Wells. Jim Robinson was the only jockey who rode the winner on six occasions. He won in 1811, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1828, and 1830, thus securing four victories in five years. In 1844 a horse called Running Rein came in first, but it was subsequently proved that he was a four-year-old colt, called Maccabeus. He was accordingly disqualified and the stakes given to Orlando, who came in second. In 1845 the winner, Merry Monarch, was so little thought of before the race that the odds of 100 to 1 were offered against him.

THE TURF.

At the Chickasaw Club races at Memphis, on October 28, the purse of $1,500, one mile, was won by Saucebox, Jeff Davis second, and Moriacchi third. Time, 1:46½. The Bluff City Stakes of $5000 for 3-year olds, two mile heats, was won by Kildare, Minnie Brown second. On the 29th, the selling race—a dash of two miles, for all ages, for a purse of $300—was won by Allie Hunt, beating Bob Shelton, second, and Bonita third. Time, 3:42½. Allie Hunt was the favorite. A purse of $500, mile heats, 3 in 5, was won by Morgan Scout, Regent second. Time, 1:49½, 1:48½, 1:50, 1:50½, 1:55. In the Consolation Purse, were Suepharo, Jim Heaton, Jeff Davis, Village Blacksmith, Alice Ward, Sallie Farrell, Allie Hunt, Zouave and Bijou started. The first heat was a dead between Allie Hunt, Jeff Davis and Alice Ward. Time, 1:47½. In the second heat Jim Heaton was first, Allie Hunt second, Sallie Farrell third. Time, 1:48. In the third heat Allie Hunt was first, Jim Heaton second and Sallie Farrel third. Time, 152½. In the fourth heat all were withdrawn except Allie Hunt and Jim Heaton. Allie Hunt was first and Jim Heaton second. Time, 1:55. Two heats were run after dark.

THE BALTIMORE RACES.

The Baltimore races were continued on Friday and concluded on Saturday the 29th ult., the attendance on both days being very large. On Friday the first race was a Hurdle Handicap, two miles. R. B. Conolly, Biddy Malone and Oysterman, and the two former had a tremendous race, Conolly just winning by a head. The second race was a Sweepstakes for 3-year olds, in which Kingfisher defeated Midday very easily. Time, 3:46½. The third race was a race of two miles, for all ages, to carry one hundred pounds each. The entries were Edenton, Alta Vela, Oysterman, Jr., Haywood, and Prophet, Jr. The favorite was Alta Vela, but Edenton won. Time, 3:45. In the fourth race, mile heats, the entries were: Finesse, Ecliptic, Susan Ann, St. Patrick, Ensign, Ortolan, Limber-Jim, and Colt, by Planet. The favorite was Ecliptic, with Finesse as second choice. The latter won in three heats. Time, 1:47¾, 1:48, 1:48¼. On Saturday the two-year old sweepstakes, mile heats, was the first race; winners during the year carrying 7 pounds extra. Two ran out of the four nominations—Mr. Sandfor's bay filly, Madame Dudley, and Mr. Keene Richard's bay colt, Buckshot. Both carried the penalty, the filly for winning at Jerome Park, and Buckshot for winning at Cincinnati. The betting was $100 to $40 on Madame Dudley, who made the running throughout, and won, hard held, by six lengths. Time, 1:48. The next was a Handicap purse of $500 for three year olds, one-mile dash, for horses that had run during the meeting. There were six runners—My Maryland, 86lb; Dennis Burns, 88lb; Ortolan, 90lb; Lida Grissom, 85lb; Lady Petry, 90lb; and Mozart, 88lb. The pool betting was My Maryland, $200; Ortolan, $100; Lida Grissom, $100; Lady Petry, $95; Dennis Burns, $30; Mozart, $45. Ortolan took the lead, with Lida Grissom next, Lady Petry third, and the favorite fourth; but at the turn Lady Petry went in front, and made the running at a good pace until fairly into the home-stretch, when My Maryland came through her horses, and bearning Governor Bowie's colors triumphantly in front, won the race cleverly by a length. Ortolan second, Lida Grissom third, and Lady Petry fourth. The judges ruled off Burns, the jockey of Ortolan, for foul riding, and gave second and third place to Lida Grissom and Lida Petry. Time, 1.48. The victory of My Maryland was received with a tornado of applause by the spectators, and the scene will not readily be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The third race was the Bowie Stakes, for all ages, four-mile heats, $500 subscription, $200 forfeit, with $2,000 added by the Club. There were 18 entries, and six of them came to the post. These were Mr. Sanford's bay filly Niagara (full sister to Preakness, Bayonet, Bayleaf, and Beacon), four years; Mr. Richardson's bay mare Carrie Atherton, five years; Mr. O'Fallon's chestnut horse Plantagenet, six years; Mr. Dawell's brown horse Abdel Kader, five years; Mr. Belmont's bay colt Glenelg, four years, and Messrs. Bacon and Holland's bay mare Nannie Douglas, four years. Helmbold was expected to be among the starters; but after his defeat by Glenelg in the Breakfast Stakes, two-mile heats, his owner struck him out of the race. A field of six horses in a four-mile-heat race was never witnessed but once on the American turf. The betting among the professional turfmen was very heavy, and tens of thousands of dollars were invested on the different horses in the race. Carrie Atherton was the favorite, for at the last Lexington meeting she drove Morgan Scout home in the first heat of a four-mile race in the fast time of 7.32½. Plantagenet was second choice, for he also won the Great State Stake, three-mile heats, at New Orleans, and beaten Abdel Kader at Jerome Park in a two-mile race, after making a dead heat the first time. He had been at the stud this spring, and was only taken up and put in training when his stable companion, Pat Malloy, broke down. He was therefore short of work. Nannie Douglas ranked next on the strength of her victory at Jerome Park over Hrie in a two-mile heat race. Abdel Kader had many friends, for they had seen him go the journey before. Mr. Sanford's mare Niagara had never gone four miles, neither had Mr. Belmont's representative, Glenelg, but both had warm supporters—the former for her own brilliant performances on the turf and her grand pedigree, and the latter from his recent double victory over the redoubtable Helmbold at three miles and two mile heats. In pools Carrie Atherton sold for $210; Plantagenet, $100; Abdel Kader, $65; Niagara, $75; Nannie Douglas, $50, and Glenelg, $50. Palmer rode the latter. C. Miller was on Abdel Kader, Hennessy on Plantagenet, Robinson rode Nannie Douglas, Driscoll on Niagara, and a colored boy on Carrie Atherton.

SUMMARY.

Bowie Stakes, for all ages; four mile heats; $500 subscription, $200 forfeit; the club to add $2,000.

August Belmont's b. c. Glenelg, 4 years, by Citadel, dam Bapta, by Kingston	1	1
Mr. H. Sandford's b. m. Niagara, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf	3	2
John Hunter's b. h. Abd-l-Kade, 5 years, by imp. Australian, dam Reaene	2	dis.
J. J. O'Fallon's ch. h. Plantagenet, 7 years, by Planet, dam Rose Bonheur, by imp. Glencoe	5	dis.
Bacon and Holland, b. f. Nannie Douglass, 4 years, by Rogers	4	dis.
A. Keene Richard's b. m. Carrie Atherton, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Clycera	dis.	

The last race was the Consolation Purse of $500 for beaten horses, one mile and a half. Nine ran—Midday, Hilarity, Denis Burns, Alta Vela, White Settlement (late St. Patrick) Crown Prince, Lady Petry, Mozart, and Sue Dogherty. Midday was the favorite against the field, and making her own running throughout, won easily by four lengths, Alta Vela second, and Mozart third. Time, 2.43. This race terminated a highly successful meeting.

TROTTING.

At Prospect Park, on the 28th ult., American Girl and George Wilkes trotted a Match for $1,000, to wagons. The Girl was favorite, and she won easily in three straight heats. Time—2 29, 2.30½, 2.30.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

At Fleetwood Park on the same date, there were two trots. The first was a Match for $1,000 between F. McCarty's bay filly, Frisky Jane, and Dan Mace's bay Hambletonian filly, Frisky Jane won in one heat, distancing the bay filly with ease. Time, 3 01½. The other was between a field of five horses for a stake of $300, mile heats, best three in five. The starters were—A. Bonnet's brown mare, Squaw; J. Haslet's brown mare; H. Casey's sorrel gelding; W. McRobert's brown mare, and Peter Mallen's chestnut gelding. Haslet's horse won the first heat; Casey's the second, and Roberts's the third, and then Haslet's came in and won the last two heats and the race. The time was 2.50, 2.49, 2.42½ 2.42½, 2.43½.

Two trotting contests, adjourned from the last day of the Fall Meeting, came off on the 1st inst. The first trot was for a purse of $500, for horses that had never beaten 2.50, $300 to the first, $150 to the second and $50 to the third horse, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. There were ten entries for this event, but only four put in an appearance. These were Dan Mace's brown mare Pownal Mare, H. F. Fleet's gray gelding St. Elmo, W. C. Weeks' black gelding Eight Bells, and Mr. Whipple's chestnut mare Angeline. There was very little betting on this race before the start, but after the first heat the Pownal Mare became a great favorite and continued so to the end of the race, which she won in three straight heats. The second trot was for a purse of $1 000, for horses that had never beaten 2.39, $700 to the first, $200 to the second and $100 to the third horse, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. For this trot there were eight entries, but only half that number came to the post. These were H. J. Beach's gray gelding Jack, John Lovett's brown gelding Young Bruno, Dan Mace's brown gelding Hank, and M. Barrett's chestnut gelding George Smith. Jack was the favorite at 100 to 40 before the start, and at 100 to 10 before the race was over. There were but three heats, Jack winning in the easiest possible manner, and in most excellent time.

A trot for a purse and stake of $1000, mile heats, best three in five, came off on the 2nd inst., between Dan Mace's bay mare Lydia Thompson, to wagon, and Mr. Lovell's bay mare Topsy, in harness. Lydia Thompson won the three heats following the first, which she lost.

AQUATICS.

The Halifax Royal Yacht Club at a recent meeting decided to raise $7,000 to defray the expenses of training a four-oared crew to challenge the world for a race in Halifax harbor in August next. A very handsome sum was subscribed at the meeting.

CRICKET.

On the 2d inst. a one-inning match between the second elevens of the New York and the St. George Clubs came off on the cricket grounds at Hoboken, and resulted in favor of the New York eleven by the large number of 115 runs. This was the return match of the season, and the victory of the New Yorkers on the present occasion amply atones for the defeat sustained by them some time ago at the hands of their opponents.

FOREIGN SPORTING NEWS.

The Liverpool Autumn Cup of 200 sovereigns added to a handicap sweepstakes of twenty-five sovereigns each, fifteen forfeit, will be run for on the 11th inst. The betting now stands 1,000 to 60 against Helvaic, and 20 to 1 against Filibuster.

The salmon angling season in Great Britain is rapidly drawing to a close. The autumn fishing on some of the Scotch rivers has been exceedingly good. An unusually large number of heavy fish in prime condition have been brought to land. On the River Spey the Duke of Richmond and party have had brilliant sport at Gordon Castle. Thirty-eight salmon, weighing over 770 lb., and twenty-seven grilse were captured between the 1st and 7th ult. Among the salmon were some splendid fish: the largest weighed 28½ lb., two turned scale at 28 lb., five were over 24 lb., while fourteen ranged from 20 lb. to 22 lb. At Ballindalloch the fishing has also been very good. One gentleman landed in a single day ten salmon to his own rod; while two other gentlemen landed on another day five salmon each. The large number of heavy fish in the Spey is no doubt attributable to the improved system of protection, one of the principles of which is the preservation of "kelts" or spent fish. These in former times were killed wholesale when in a lean and ill-conditioned state; whereas, after a few months' sojourn in the sea, they now return to the rivers valuable and wholesome fish.

NEWS AND MISCELLANEA.

Mr. W. G. M. Graham, of G. L. of Quebec, has granted a dispensation to open a new Masonic Lodge in the city of Montreal, to be called "La Loge des Cœurs Unis," and whose work is to be done in the French language.

A despatch from Bombay announces that a day has been fixed by the Chinese for the massacre of all foreigners. They are marching and distributing their troops accordingly. The Consul everywhere notices an increasing hostility and insolence among the native population. There is much excitement among the English and French residents.

The steamers *Nipsic*, *Frolic*, and *Guard* have returned from the Canadian fishing grounds, the fishing season having closed. The senior officer of the squadron reports that five American vessels were seized for fishing within the prohibited limits. At one time there were eleven British war vessels in the vicinity of the grounds, some to refit and receive supplies. Nothing of an unpleasant character occurred. The catch was less favorable than in former seasons.

The diamond discoveries at the Cape of Good Hope still continue to excite attention. Captain Edwards is reported as the fortunate possessor of one valued at £100,000, and a host of others had been marvellously successful, though in a comparatively smaller degree. Numbers of the colonists were abandoning their ordinary avocations in order to proceed to the diamond fields.

The stern of the steamship *Cambria*, and the four boats of the vessel, drifted ashore on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland—the stern at Islay and the boats at the Giant's Causeway. The boats were empty. There were no traces of the passengers or crew.

By the capitulation of Metz every French officer of known skill and ability, with the exception of Bourbaki and Trochu, has been made prisoner of war. The surrender includes three marshals of the empire—Bazaine, Canrobert, and Leboeuf—and such distinguished generals as Frossard, Lebrun, Decaen, d'Erville, Picard, Changarnier, and others.

Those who wish a pure, wholesome and piquant table sauce fully equal if not superior in flavor to the well known Worcestershire, will find it in "Hale's British Zest." It is composed of the best ingredients, and Mr. Hale, the manufacturer of this excellent relish, is a man whose respectability, taste, and integrity may be inferred from the fact of his having been a subscriber to this journal for nearly twenty years. Daniel Webster once said that "no people with a waterfall a hundred feet high could ever lose their liberties," so no man could read the ALBION so long without being able to impart a good British zest to anything he might undertake, and Mr. Hale has certainly succeeded in making something that will please all palates.

The following is a good plan for lighting a dark room in which the darkness is caused by its being situated on a narrow street or lane. If the glass of a window in such a room is placed several inches within the outer face of the wall, as is the general custom in building houses, it will admit very little light, that which it gets being only the reflection from the walls of the opposite houses. If, however, for the window be substituted another in which all the panes of glass are roughly ground on the outside, and flush with the outer wall, the light from the whole of the visible sky and from the remotest parts of the opposite walls will be introduced into the apartments reflected from the innumerable faces or facets which the rough grinding of glass has produced. The whole window will appear as if the sky were beyond it, and from every point of this luminous surface light will radiate into all parts of the room.

The news from China continues to be of a very unsatisfactory character. A telegram from St. Petersburg speaks of an outbreak at Kia-King, on the 10th of September. The people rose, destroyed several Roman Catholic buildings, and attempted to set others on fire, but were restrained by the authorities. A correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs on the 22nd of September:—"The Catholic Church has been destroyed at Newchwang, and the impression gains ground daily that there is no prospect of a peaceful settlement of the Tientsin affair. The party in favor of war measures is more powerful than Prince Kung and the peace party, and it is feared that the former will be greatly strengthened when the news of the French reverses during the present war becomes known. Much anxiety is felt by the Europeans here."

At the bombardment of Rome the houses which suffered most were those near the Farnese Palace, the residence of the ex-King Francis of Naples. The Lateran was also, we regret to hear, seriously injured, several shots having struck that building; the besieging forces, we have heard, excuse themselves for this act of Vandalism by saying that they supposed it was a barrack—thus showing that they had but little knowledge of the Eternal City. The statues of Saints Peter, Paul, and Agnese, which look their heads near the Porta Pia, were *chef-d'œuvres* of modern date, and, unless we are mistaken, were raised on their pedestals in 1868.

A correspondent writes as follows, of a Prussian soldier on the field of battle: "He had a shot in the left side, and according to our doctors must have survived in a conscious state for about ten minutes; he had pushed his knapsack under his head, and leant upon his right arm; the look of his still open eyes was fixed upon the photograph of a girl in his stiff left hand; he had drawn the picture out of the letter-case which lay near him, and had awaited death, his gaze riveted on the beloved features. We stood still for awhile in deep emotion, we then released the letter from his hand, made out his name and address, as well as those of the young woman from the letters found by his side, and one of us undertook to forward the picture and letters, with an account of his fate, to his beloved."

THE NEW YORK ALBION.
KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

THE NEW DIAMOND FIELDS.

The marvellous stories that reach us from the Cape of Good Hope have turned all eyes to the diamond fields of South Africa, and they share with war topics a prominent place in popular gossip and discussion. The diamond discoveries have been made on the Vaal River, the fountain stream of the great Orange River which from the chain of dividing mountains, flanking the Indian Ocean, flows eastwardly for more than a thousand miles, emptying itself into the Atlantic in latitude twenty-nine, South. The products of this vast region between the Orange River and the Southern seacoast, include cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, wheat, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, grapes, oranges and pine apples. But cattle and sheep furnish the chief articles of export. The Cape Colony alone has produced in a single year eight million pounds of wool. The Vaal is a beautiful river among the hills, the water clear and delicious, the climate healthy as that of California, the country charming in its natural features, and the living cheap from the great abundance of cattle and wild game of all kinds. As to the latter, the celebrated Gordon Cumming has pronounced South Africa the hunters paradise. When we add to the list of these attractions the apparently inexhaustible diamond fields of the Vaal, we have presented reasons of sufficient cogency to draw thitherward within the next few years, a very large and industrious population. In these fields the precious stones are discovered along the water-course for five hundred miles, and these vary in value from five hundred to five hundred thousand dollars each. The accounts we have received of wonderful discoveries in this region, recall the California and Australian gold excitements from 1849 to 1855, and the influx of population in earlier times to Mexico and Peru, attracted by the treasures of gold and silver found there. And in this connection it is interesting to note how much the thirst for gold has, on this continent, had to do with the colonization of waste places and the founding of now prosperous communities. Besides the towns and cities on the Pacific slope—where only a few years since was a howling wilderness—we must not forget that dreams of gold-placers contributed largely to the success of Sir Walter Raleigh in settling North Carolina and Virginia, led to the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, and even affected, to some extent, the tide of Puritans and French pioneers towards Massachusetts, Canada, Acadia and Louisiana. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect that similar causes will produce similar effects in the salubrious climate of South Africa, and the diamond discoveries there lead to the building up of a great and powerful community at that outpost of civilization. At this time the organized white settlement in that quarter—Dutch and English—covers an area three or four hundred miles in width and over a thousand miles in length, from the Cape of Good Hope north-eastwardly to the north end of the Trans-Vaal republic. It will thus be seen that there is here territorial scope enough for the establishment and prosperous development of a great free State under the fostering influences of English civilization. And as the settlement and development of Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming and Montana, all resulted from the discovery of gold in California, only twenty-one years ago, so it is quite possible that the diamond discoveries in South Africa may lead to the material regeneration of that distant region. Certainly the field is great and Africa holds out her hands for a share in the blessings of civilization shared by sister communities.

We have seen too, that in addition to the gold workings of California, her people are developing enduring sources of wealth in her wheat fields and vineyards, and that as the gold placers of Australia are exhausted, new sources of prosperity are opened in her boundless sheep and cattle ranges. So will it be, doubtless, with the diamond fields of South Africa. In Brazil the diamond districts have failed to attract any effective emigration, because of the drawbacks of climate, the existence of slavery, and the obstructions offered by the government, but in South Africa no such obstacles exist. The climate, as we have said, is all that could be desired, and no objectionable system of labor or oppressive governmental regulations exist. Nothing, therefore, that we can see, stands in the way of the full development of this interesting region, which, even should the diamond supply fail to-morrow, could not, now that its natural advantages are known, fail to attract an energetic and desirable class of settlers.

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF FRENCH TERRITORY.

The unanimous voice of the German press proclaims that the entrance of Germany, under Prussian leadership, upon the military primacy of the Continent is to be productive of incalculable advantages to the civilised world. The fall of Metz will probably be made the text for further diatribes to the same effect, but the first and most direct effect of change in the balance of power is its effect upon public law, and we cannot see that the world has much reason to congratulate itself as yet on the German successes if this test be applied to them. Already the German statesmen have signalized German victories by reviving an exploded international doctrine and an obsolete international practice. The doctrine is the doctrine of benevolent neutrality. It had a sort of flicker of life at the very dawn of the Law of Nations, only to be repudiated by the first writers who treated of that law with accuracy and common sense; but even those who talked vaguely of serving a belligerent friend would have failed to understand a proposal to make the rights and duties of neutrals depend not on long-received rules of public law, but on the sympathies manifested by the newspapers of a neutral State at the beginning of a war. The practice which had all but died out is the practice of transferring the people of a country from one sovereign to another without their consent. That portion of the Liberal English and American press which has distinguished itself by violent and bitter partisanship of the German cause, is studiously silent on the design attributed to the German governments, and provisionally avowed by them, of annexing a portion of French territory to German soil without the consent of the inhabitants. A few words let fall by Mr. Gladstone in his recent interview with the trades' delegates showed that he was quite alive to the point, and it was distinctly urged on Count Bismarck by M. Jules Favre. The observation of the latter that modern public law does not allow the transfer of territory against the wish of the men who live on it was substantially correct; and this seems to have been admitted by Count Bismarck, whose reply was equivalent to the plea of necessity. It is, however, extremely desirable to state in what sense the doctrine is modern. It should be distinctly understood that it is no socialist or humanitarian novelty. From the very infancy of the Law of Nations, the great publicists have protested against a transfer of territory without the consent of the citizens, although it is true that their theories obliged them to speak of territory as if it were so much property—as though the world consisted of so many estates in land distributed among the various European sovereigns; nor do they deny the feudal doctrine that the title to territory carries with it the title to the allegiance of those born on it and inhabiting it. That doctrine had been at first far less irrational and unjust than it appeared at a later date; for, in times of strict feudalship, the mass of the people felt interest in nobody but their immediate feudal superior, and transfers of territory which merely involved a change in the person of the suzerain were of little practical importance to them. But the system had broken to pieces just when the Law of Nations was forming itself; and the great writers from whose volumes it is now collected, sufficiently recognised the people to consider their rights, and to repeatedly protest against their being transferred to a sovereign whom they were reluctant to obey. If they did not lay down rules on this point as distinctly as on others, it was because no machinery then existed for ascertaining popular consent or popular dissent. Their opinions, therefore, merely take the form of general assertions that when a State is acquiring new territory it must first assure itself that the citizens are not opposed to the change of sovereignty.

We have always maintained that when all the scandals and calamities chargeable on the late French Empire have been forgotten, very great and genuine interest will attach to its experiments in universal suffrage. Those which it tried in France itself were largely due to its imperfect confidence in its own method; but there is no reason to suppose that anything like the machinery of canvassing prefects and official candidatures was brought into play when the population of Savoy and Nice was polled on the question of annexation to France, or when the Italians, under French influence, initiated the new French system in those appeals to popular suffrage, of which the latest has just been made in the Pontifical territory. The Pope, indeed, and his sacerdotal advisers, with that keen eye which never fails them for doctrines to which a great future is reserved, long since protested against the employment of universal suffrage in international adjustments; but the precise opinion which was stigmatized in the Syllabus as damnable error was that the decisions of universal suffrage should prevail over hereditary prescriptive and legitimate authority. The extreme Republicans, in exactly the same spirit, deny that a vote of a whole people can prejudice the divine right of democracy. But even the Pope and the Republicans will shrink from enunciating the converse doctrine, and from asserting that a new title acquired by conquest should prevail, even though there were a moral certainty that the whole population, voting by universal suffrage, would repudiate their new rulers. We are afraid that Count Bismarck believes there is such a certainty in the case of Alsace and Lorraine. Yet, if this is the case, the German annexation of these provinces will be illegal, so far as illegality can be predicated of contraventions of international law. Under these circumstances it seems to be the plain duty of Prussia to submit the question of annexation to the conquered provinces, and either to abide by the result of the vote should it be in favor of remaining with France, or take steps to have those provinces declared neutral territory. It is not at all likely that at this late day when feudalism has been so long dead, the Great Powers will sit patiently by and permit the schemes of German territorial aggrandisement to be carried out without the slightest regard to the wishes of the people.

THE SURRENDER OF BAZAINE.

The fall of Metz must very greatly influence, if it does not finally determine, the future progress of the war. Although not so overpowering and unexpected a blow as the surrender of Sedan and McMahon's army, its effect must still be great from the very fact that it followed that event, and finds the resources of the French people proportionately weakened. But still more serious than the loss of men and war material is its moral effect. This will be dispiriting, or the reverse, according to the temper of the nation. If the French are really determined that no portion of the French soil shall be wrested by the invader, then the surrender of Metz will add the strength of desperation to a resistance brave and determined. If, on the other hand, the masses are at heart indifferent whether Alsace and Lorraine become German, or remain French Provinces, then the surrender of Bazaine will furnish a decent excuse for abandoning the struggle and making peace on the most favorable terms. It is the belief that the French are not really in earnest, as the Confederates were in earnest during the American civil war, that has made the predictions of ultimate Prussian success so general. And it must be confessed that thus far they have exhibited but little of that Spartan heroism necessary to victory in the straits to which they have been reduced. This faint-heartedness in their own defence is a legacy from the Second Empire. It was the aim of Napoleon to divest the French people of all their traditional military instincts—their love of glory. Under his pacific rule they were to learn war no more, but to become mere voting machines to endorse his policy and perpetuate his dynasty. To this end the provinces were stripped of arms, and the Prussian invasion found the people without the means of resistance. It is not strange, therefore, that the German advance was at first a triumphant march, and that the terror-stricken peasantry fled before the foe. Still there was enough of the stubborn spirit of obstinate bravery shown in the defence of such places as Toul and Strasbourg to show what might have been done under more favorable circumstances.

And this leads us to observe that France owes many of her misfortunes to bad generalship. Had Napoleon not been present with McMahon's army and had the troops been better supplied with provisions, the story of Sedan would in all probability have had a very different ending. Had Bazaine been heartily for the Republic and made himself acquainted with the real state of affairs outside the walls of his fortress, the history of the investment—siege it was not—would have presented a more cheerful record. Although the surrender was finally compelled by famine, there is little doubt but that the 173,000 men within the walls could have cut their way out many times after the battle of Gravelotte, had their commander been so disposed. That he failed to pursue this obvious course makes him clearly responsible for the final disaster. That he was a traitor, as charged by M. Gambetta, and in the ordinary sense of the word, we do not believe, but that he failed to pursue the policy dictated by common sense, and the most elementary knowledge of military science, must be patent to all. Although the city might not have been able to hold out a day longer without encountering the peril of actual starvation, it was Marshal Bazaine who, by his extraordinary inactivity, brought the army and fortress to such a pass.

As to the immediate results of the surrender, the release of the Prussian army corps and their transfer to Paris and other theatres of operation, are, of course, among the first. Whether the strengthening of the besiegers before the capital will have any effect on the fate of that city, is more than doubtful. In fact, the Germans have more troops now than can be used if, as seems probable, the policy of starving out has been adopted. When force enough has been secured to hermetically seal all the avenues to the beleaguered city, reinforcements are superfluous. It is in the fact that the Parisians will be able to operate with more celerity elsewhere than before Paris, that the fall of Metz will prove most disastrous to the French. Having thus so completely gained the upper hand, the civilized world now looks to Prussia to put an end to the bloody conflict. And why further prolong it? France is humbled to the dust. Alsace and Lorraine are in the possession of the conqueror and Strasbourg and Metz have fallen. Is there any reason why another human life should be sacrificed in this unholy cause? Whoever began the war, and whatever the pretence then made, Prussia first and the neutral Powers afterwards, are responsible for the future prolongation of the slaughter.

THE LABOR QUESTION HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

The question of giving a legislative status to Trades Unions, is very properly engaging the attention of leading public men in England at the present time. Apart from its relation to the general interests of the entire class of artisans, the subject possesses of itself sufficient importance to warrant the labors of the late Royal Commission, and to render imperative some definite measure as a sequel to their report. Though as yet only including eight per cent. of the entire industrial population of Great Britain, these organizations are already identified with an annual expenditure of at least £1,000,000 sterling. Their policy is of the most aggressive character, and their influence may be expected rapidly to increase. That a multitude of societies whose numbers and capacity for united action, render them a formidable industrial force, should exist beyond the pale of law, and should in many points be in direct antagonism to unrepealed statutes, is an anomaly glaring enough to demand immediate removal. The preservation of a due respect for the fountains of justice, and a regard for the common protection which is due to all classes of the people, should prompt speedy legislation on the subject. At no time, since the inauguration of Free Trade, was a satisfactory adjustment of the relations between English labor and English capital, more desirable than it is at present. Various causes, chief among which may be reckoned, the depression of the cotton trade, the continuance of financial distrust, and the difficulties of

some of the great railway companies, have raised the proportion of national pauperism to five per cent. of the entire population. Though the country is still very far from the distress of the period which preceded the repeal of the corn-laws, when one in every ten was a pauper, a steady retrogression is observable. As usual, in periods of distress, any proposal of change, from whatever quarter it comes, is hailed with satisfaction. Hence the plentiful crop, that has lately been witnessed in England, of projects, reactionary and socialistic, agreeing only in the declared purpose of finding some more satisfactory prospect for the future of the laboring classes of the kingdom. The old dilemma of adjusting a growing population to a decreasing "wages fund" has reappeared with all the old difficulties, and all its inevitable dangers to the equilibrium of society. The principles of political economy, however well established, elicit but little respect from men in want of bread. The evil is practical and tangible, and the remedy must be so likewise.

The subject is not without interest to this country. Similar conditions are being partially repeated in the great cities of the United States. The vastness of our undeveloped resources does not prevent a helpless aggregate of superfluous, and, therefore, worse than useless labor in our eastern centres of population. We have the planter of the south offering in vain from four to five dollars a day for laboring men, simultaneously with the fact of a thousand applications for a single subordinate situation in New York. We fear that a broader and more comprehensive organization than Trades' societies is needed to overcome this fatal *vis inertiæ* of the laboring class. The country cannot afford so much productive power to exist only for the purpose of depressing the value of what is really in exercise. The proper diffusion of industrial force is one that concerns all branches of society, and though working-men themselves may be expected to be the first to move in such a matter, it has a national importance which ought to receive national recognition.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

But very little intelligence reaches us from the seat of war, beyond the fall of Metz. Bad weather seems to have checked military operations for a season, although rumors of an early bombardment of Paris are plentiful. The Metz capitulation includes 67 infantry regiments, 13 battalions of foot chasseurs, 18 fort and depot battalions, 36 cavalry regiments—namely, 10 cuirrassiers, 1 guides, 11 dragoons, 2 lancers, 3 hussars, 3 chasseurs and 3 chasseurs d'Afrique; also 6 depot squadrons, 116 field batteries, 17 batteries of mitrailleuses, 59 eagles belonging to the infantry, two of which were formerly taken at Mars-la-Tour, and 36 cavalry eagles. Including the garrison, the surrendered army originally comprised 221 battalions of infantry and 162 squadrons of horse. The original numerical strength was 210,000 infantry and 21,450 cavalry, 690 guns, 102 mitrailleuses. Besides the three Marshals—Bazaine, Canrobert and Leboeuf—and the three corps commanders—Frossard, Dacaen and Ladmirault—there are 40 division generals and 100 brigadiers. Ninety thousand of the sound prisoners have been sent to North Germany and 50,000 to South Germany. The sick and wounded have been distributed in the same proportion. The only incident that has occurred before Paris is reported to have taken place on the 28th ult., when the French drove back the German outposts at Le Bourgot, a mile or so east of Fort St. Denis, on the northern boundary of Paris. At evening on that day the French were discovered in occupation, in force, of the position, which they had fortified. The next day the Second division of the Guard attacked the point. After a hot and brilliant fight the French were driven from the position back behind their fortifications. Thirty officers and about 1,200 men were taken prisoners. The Prussian losses are acknowledged to be quite heavy, as the French fought behind earthworks. Two parties of Americans had succeeded in leaving Paris on the 25th and 26th ult., much against the wish of Gen. Trochu, who feared the effect upon the French. The negotiations for peace still continued, and the Empress Eugenie had gone to Cassel to visit Napoleon, where she was met by Bazaine, Canrobert and other French officers of high rank. It was not thought, however, that the Provisional Government would agree even to an armistice. On hearing of the fall of Metz, the Provisional Government at Paris issued an Address counselling resistance to the death, and charging Marshal Bazaine with treason to the Republic.

From Madrid, we learn that on the 15th inst., the bill nominating the Duke of Aosta for the throne of Spain was submitted to the Cortes. Debate on the bill will commence next week. All the European Powers have officially notified the Spanish Government that they are favorable to the nomination. At Lisbon the Cabinet has been reorganized as follows: Marquis Avela, Minister of Public Works and President of the Council; Marquis Gouveia, Minister of Marine; Senor Bento, Minister of Finance; Senor Rego, Minister of War; Senor Carvallio, Minister of Justice; Birhop Bizen, Minister of the Interior.

New Publications.

The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man, by Sir John Lubbock Bart., has recently been published by Messrs. D. Appleton and Co. The book is founded on a course of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution, London, in the spring of 1868, and describes the social and mental condition of savages, their arts, their systems of marriage and of relationship, their religions, language, moral character and laws. From the nature of the subjects dealt with, the author has had to record many actions and ideas very abhorrent to us, particularly with regard to marriage and religion, but he has avoided anything needlessly offensive. The materials for such a work are immense and increasing, and those interested in the subject are every year becoming more numerous. As the preface well says, of all the applicafions of the scientific method of enquiry, the latest, the highest, and by far the most important is its application to the study of man. Sociology is the science which treats of the natural laws of human society in all its aspects, while ethnology describes the different kinds of men and deals with questions of race, and anthropology is the term comprehensively applied to the natural history of the human species, and professes to be the complete science of man in all the modifications of sex, temperament, race and condition. This wide field is now beginning to be cultivated in a proper scientific spirit with a view of ascertaining what are the laws of the phenomena. Besides the curious interest which always pertains to information concerning the lower grades of our species, accurate knowledge of this kind has come to have a deep philosophical interest, as being part of the great system of investigation into the career of the human race from the beginning. In giving us [a detailed statement of the social and mental condition of the lowest tribes, the present volume contributes indispensable data for conclusions respecting the nature and destiny of man. Sir John Lubbock is among the most eminent of the contemporary enquirers into this branch of knowledge, and his first work entitled "Prehistoric Times," in which he presented the evidences that remain of the state of mankind before the period of authentic history, has taken a high rank. Speaking of the religions of savage tribes he says: The opinion that religion is general and universal has been entertained by many high authorities. Yet it is opposed to the evidence of numerous trustworthy observers. There are races of men altogether devoid of religion, as travellers in every part of the world have concurred in saying. The question as to the general existence of religion among men is to a great extent a matter of definition. "If the mere sensation of fear and the recognition that there are probably other beings more powerful than man are alone sufficient to constitute a religion, then we must admit that religion is general to the human race. But when a child dreads the darkness and shrinks from an unlighted room, we never regard that as an evidence of religion. Moreover, if this definition be adopted, we cannot longer regard religion as peculiar to man. We must admit that the feeling of a dog or a horse towards its master is of the same character, and the baying of a dog to the moon is as much an act of worship as some ceremonies that have been so described by travellers." In concluding his chapters devoted to this branch of the subject he says: "The immense service which science has rendered to the cause of religion and of humanity, has not hitherto received the recognition which it deserves. Science is still regarded by many excellent, but narrow-minded, persons as hostile to religious truth, while in fact she is only opposed to religious error. No doubt her influence has always been exercised in opposition to those who present contradictory assertions under the excuse of mystery, and to all but the highest conceptions of Divine power. The time, however, is approaching, when it will be generally perceived that so far from science being opposed to religion, true religion is, without science, impossible; and if we consider the various aspects of Christianity as understood by different nations, we can hardly fail to perceive that the dignity, and therefore the truth, of their religious benefit is in direct relation to the knowledge of science and of the great physical laws by which our universe is governed." The mere fact that the religious sentiment of the age may be somewhat shocked by the recital of the beliefs and customs of barbarous tribes should not deter any one from reading this valuable contribution to the literature of savagedom.

Our Seven Churches, by the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, is a small volume published by Messrs. J. B. Ford and Co., which contains eight lectures devoted respectively to the Roman Catholic faith, the Presbyterian, the Protestant Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal, the Baptist and Congregational, and the Liberal Christian—and also to choosing one's own church, and the Church of Christ. What is most remarkable and commendable about these expositions is their liberal tone, for charity pervades them like an atmosphere, and their tendency will be to diffuse a spirit of loving-kindness—a cordial Christian sentiment among people of all denominations. Actuated by this Christian charity, the author labors in a good field, and we wish that all clergymen were like him, and less intolerant of religious beliefs differing from their own. He would overthrow the prejudices which work so much injustice and put an end to the religious controversies which disgrace the Christian Church, regarding as he does toleration as a Christian grace. In this land where there is no privileged class, or established church, those who talk of tolerating their fellow-citizens simply insult them, and become themselves intolerable in their self-conceit. We must, says Mr. Beecher, learn to respect and love our fellow-men and our sister churches. Every church that has maintained a separate denominational existence, by the mere fact of living, proves that there is something in it that maintains that life, and, as no two men think alike, all ought to be allowed to entertain their own opinions and practice whatever religion they prefer, without creating prejudice. The author stands on a very broad platform, and he speaks out courageously in defence of liberty. We understand that several of the denominations referred to have printed his lectures separately for their own use, in furtherance of the cause he advocates. They are well and forcibly written and deserve the widest circulation.

Music.

Miss Nilsson made her last appearance in New York for the present, on Monday evening, before a crowded house. The concert was a very satisfactory one, the selections being good and given with much taste and skill. Miss Nilsson sang "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," apparently a favorite air; "Casta Diva," and took part in the Rigoletto quartet which was especially well sung by Mlles. Nilsson and Cary and Signori Brignoli and Verger. On Friday the company appeared for the first time in Boston. At Niblo's, on Monday evening, Balfe's "Rose of Castile" was revived with considerable success. Rose Hersee made a charming Donna Elvira, and Mrs. Bowler sang much better than usual. Messrs. Castle and Campbell also did full justice to the *roles* of Manuel and Don Pedro. On Tuesday the "Crown Diamonds" was given; on Wednesday, "Oberon;" on Thursday, the "Bohemian Girl," and on Friday, "Trovatore." To day, at a matinee, "Fra Diavolo" will be sung. "Rip Van Winkle" will be the closing novelty of the season which terminates the coming week. Concerning this work by Mr. George Bristow, much critical expectation is excited. At the Grand Opera House, "Le Petit Faust" and "La Grande Duchesse" are still given on alternate nights. The event of the week has been the appearance of Mlle. Elise Persini, as Marguerite. She has a very pleasing voice of moderate compass, and is an excellent actress.

Drama.

At Wallack's a week of familiar comedies has been vouchsafed. On Monday, "John Bull" was revived before a crowded house. The various parts were carefully cast and well acted. Mr. Gilbert as Job Thornberry, the brazier, Mr. Marlowe as Bon Ton Shuffleton, and Mr. John Brougham as Dennis Bulgruddery were each excellent. On Wednesday the "Serious Family" was presented with the following capital distribution: Captain Murphy Maguire, (his original character) Mr. John Brougham; Mr. Charles Torrens, Mr. George Clarke; Aminadab Sleek, Mr. J. H. Stoddart; Frank Vincent, Mr. Charles Rockwell; Danvers, Mr. J. Peck; Widow Ormsby Delmaine, Miss Madeline Henriques; Mrs. Charles Torrens, Mrs. Thomas Barry; Lady Sowerby Creamley, Mrs. John Sefton; Emma Torrens, Miss Helen Tracy; Graham, Miss Fowler. This evening "John Bull" will be repeated. Mr. Wallack has received and announces as in active preparation, Mr. Robertson's new comedy, "Birth," in which the subject treated of is understood to greatly resemble the fundamental idea in "Caste." At the Fourteenth street theatre, Mrs. Lander has re-appeared in her famous personation of Elizabeth. She is supported by a fair company, and has doubtless entered upon a prosperous season. Concerning her conception of the character we have nothing new to add to previous criticisms. While not the best Elizabeth we have seen on the local stage, Mrs. Lander gives a very careful and rounded embodiment of the character of the Virgin Queen, and as an elaborate histrionic study it is worthy public attention in these degenerate days of burlesque and ballet. *Apropos* of the former species of amusement, the Lydia Thompson troupe offer it at Wood's Museum, "Lurline" being still upon the bills. It will be speedily withdrawn, however, to make way for "Paris, or the Apple of Discord." At the Fifth Avenue the popularity of "Man and Wife" still prevents the revival of "Fernande," the dramatization of Wilkie Collins' novel bidding fair to prove as successful as the novel itself. At Niblo's Garden, on the 14th inst., a new Irish drama, "Rapperee," by Boucicault, will be produced.

Financial, Commercial, and Statistical.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY A.M, Nov. 3, 1870.

Wall Street has been without any noteworthy feature during the past week, if we except the decline in gold to 110¼, a result which was accomplished by the bears notwithstanding the continued activity of the borrowing demand for coin, which has caused loans to be made at the rates varying from two to seven per cent. per annum and 1-64 to 3-64 per cent. per diem in favor of the lender. The Treasury programme for the present month contemplates the sale of five millions of gold, and the purchase of four millions of bonds. There is not much speculative activity in the Gold Room, but the bear interest predominates, and every effort of the bulls to rally the market is vigorously resisted. On the Stock Exchange speculation has been tame, and the course of prices irregular, the general tendency, however, being downward. Western Union Telegraph was an exception to the rule, and advanced to 40½ under the directors' clique movement begun some months ago, and accelerated by the favorable report of the company's condition presented at the recent annual meeting. Reading, too, has been strong under an artificial scarcity of the stock for delivery. Clique manipulation of this kind is obviously not calculated to impart healthy activity to the market, and present appearances are against any material change for the better in the aspect of Wall Street affairs. Money after having loaned temporarily at seven per cent. has become abundant at six, with exceptional transactions at five and seven, while first class commercial paper is quoted at 7 @ 9 per cent. discount. The banks now hold $9,742,926 in excess of the 25 per cent. required by law, as against $8,814,923 last week, an increase of $928,003. The demand for foreign exchange has been good, and rates are firm. Prime bankers' bills on England at sixty days are quoted at 109¼ and those at short sight at 109¾ @ ¾.

The statement of the public debt dated November 1, according to the figures of the Treasury Department, which include accrued interest, shows a reduction for the past month of $5,129,296.

The trade of the city is quiet. The distribution of goods to the interior, remarks the Shipping List, is gradually becoming narrowed within the usual comparatively small compass at the close of an active business season. The demand for the principal manufactures and other essential articles of consumption is now mainly confined to small quantities to keep up assortments, the doubts and uncertainties touching the future of financial and commercial affairs effectually preventing transactions of a speculative character. Values, as a general rule, are steady, though—as is generally the case at this stage of the season—there is here and there a little softening of the markets. There are also occasional instances of firmness, but these are wholly exceptional, and arise from some well-defined aspect of the law of supply and demand favoring the seller. The development of a stronger tone to the market for foreign Exchange, in connection with the growing exigencies of some of the trans-Atlantic markets, has stimulated a little more activity in the export trade, the outward movement of Cotton and Breadstuffs being especially large. This tends to strengthen the home markets for the leading products, Wheat excepted, the weakness in that staple being due to less favorable cable advices, large prospective receipts and a further advance in freights.

The statements of the Clearing House banks of this city for the weeks ending on the undermentioned dates, were as subjoined

	1870. Oct. 29.	1870. Oct. 22	1870. Oct. 15.
Specie	$13,108,406	$11,943,118	$11,610,708
Legal Tenders	53,009,099	52,890,812	50,526,279
Deposits	193,077,808	189,573,963	187,489,715
Circulation	32,480,509	32,517,036	32,967,705
Loans	265,979,485	265,665,393	265,275,790

The following table gives the quotations for United States securities and the principal railway and miscellaneous shares at the First Regular Board to-day:—

U. S. 6's, '81 coup.	113⅝@ ⅝	Clev. and Pittsb.	106⅝@107⅛
U. S. 5-20's, '62 cp.	109 @ ⅛	Rock Island	111⅛@ ⅛
U. S. 5-20's, '64 cp.	107⅜@ 108	Northwestern	79 @ ⅛
U. S. 5-20's, '65 cp.	108 @ ⅛	Northwestern pfd.	88¼@ ¼
U. S. 5-20's, 65, July	110⅛@ ⅝	Fort Wayne	93 @ ⅝
U. S. 5-20's, '67 cp.	110⅛@ ⅛	Mil. & St. Paul	61⅝@ 61⅞
U. S. 5-20's, '68 cp.	110⅜@ ⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pfd.	80⅛@ ⅝
U. S. 10-40's .. cp.	106⅜@107⅛	Tol. & Wabash	52⅛@ 52⅛
N Y Cen & Hud Cd.	91⅛@ 91⅝	N. Jersey Central	108¼@ 109
do Scrip.	87⅜@ 87⅝	Ohio & Miss.	33¼@ ⅛
Erie	23⅛@ ⅛	Pacific Mail	41⅛@ 42⅛
Harlem	133⅝@ ⅝	Western Union Tel.	39⅛@ ⅝
Reading	101⅛@ ⅛	—	—
Lake Shore	92⅛@ ⅝	Gold	110⅛@111

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Roberts, Brothers.—Old and New, for November.

Harper and Brothers.—The Vivian Romance. By Mortimer Collins.——Which is the Heroine! A Novel.

J. Smith Homans.—The Banker's Magazine for Nov.

Sheldon and Company.—Words and their Uses, Past and Present: a Study of the English Language. By Richard Grant White.——The Castaways. By Captain Mayne Reid.

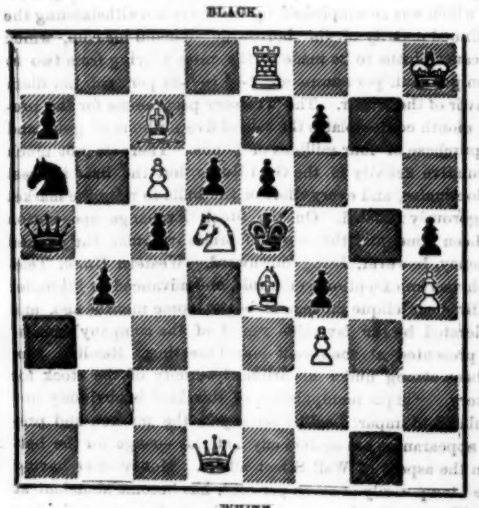
Chess.

CONDUCTED BY MR. FREDERICK PERRIN.

PROBLEM No. 1137.

By V. Gorgias.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1136.

White.	*Black.*
1 Q to Q R sq	Any move.
2 Q, R, B or Kt mates.	

CHESS IN BOSTON.

The game which follows was contested recently at the Boston Chess Club, by the veteran Chess player Mr. G. Hammond and Mr. P. Ware, the President of said Club. This was the third of a series of three games, the two first of which were drawn.

(GIUOCO PIANO)

White. (G. Hammond.)	*Black.* (P. Ware, Jr.)	*White.* (G. Hammond.)	*Black.* (P. Ware, Jr.
1 P to K 4	Q to K 4	19 R to K B 3	P to B 4
2 K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	20 R to R 3	R to B 3
3 B to Q B 4	B to Q B 4	21 P to K 5	P tks P
4 Castles	P to Q 3	22 P tks P	Q R to Kt 3
5 P to Q 3	Kt to K B 3	23 P to Kt 3	P to B 5
6 B to K Kt 5	Castles	24 P to K 6	Q to K 2
7 Q Kt to B 3	B to K 3	25 Q to B 5	B to Q 3
8 B to Kt 3	P to K R 3	26 R tks P, ch	K tks R
9 B to K R 4	Q Kt to Q 5	27 Q to R 3, ch	K to Kt 4
10 Kt tks Kt	P tks Kt	28 Q to R 4, ch	K to B 4
11 Kt to Q 5	B tks Kt	29 Q to R 5, ch	R to Kt 4 (*b*)
12 B tks B	P to B 3	30 P to Kt 4, ch	K to B 3
13 B to Kt 3	Q to Q 2 (*a*)	31 Q to R 6, ch	K R to Kt 3 (*c*)
14 B tks Kt	P tks B	32 Q to R 8, ch	Q to Kt 2
15 Q to R 5	K to R 2	33 Q to Q 8, ch	B to K 2 (*d*)
16 P to K B 4	R to K Kt sq	and White announced Mate in three moves.	
17 B tks P	R to Kt 2		
18 B to Kt 3	R to K B sq		

(*a*) The beginning of Black's troubles.
(*b*) Q to Kt 4 would have saved the game.
(*c*) If Q R to Kt 3 White draws by perpetual check.
(*d*) If Q to K 2 White draws by perpetual check.

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1st mort. sink. f'd, N. Y.	
1st mort. sink. f'd, Ohio	$7,144,400
1st mort. sink. f'd, Buffalo ex.	
1st m. Franklin Br.	
2d mort., Pa.	
2d mort., N. Y.	3,908,100
2d mort, Ohio	
Consolidated bonds.	18,947,500
2d mort. consolidated	7,000,000
Income bonds.	8,701,806
Albany & Susquehan. :	
1st mortgage	1,000,000
2d do	802,000
Albany City bonds	1,000,000
Atlantic & St. Lawr. :	
1st mort., Portland	1,500,000
2d do	375,900
Sterling bonds	484,000
do of 1864	885,236
Baltimore and Ohio,	9 543,600
Mortg. (S. F.) 1855	1,024,750
do 1850	628,500
do 1853	1,854,000
Bellefontaine :	
Bellef. & Ind., 1st m.	740,000
Ind., Pitts. & Cleveland, 1st mort.	379,000
do do 2d mort.	341,000
Belvidere Dela. :	
1st m. (guar. C. & A.)	1,000,000
2d mort.	499,500
3d mort.	745,000
Boston & Albany :	
Sterling bonds	2,351,520
Albany bonds	593,000
Dollar do	798,000
Boston, Concord and Mont'l ($1,050,000) :	
1st mortgage	364,000
Sinking fund bonds	200,000
Boston, Hart. and Erie,	
1st mort. old	600,000
do do do new	3,900,000
do do do guaran.	17,000,000
Boston and Lowell :	
Bonds of July, 1865	101,000
do of Oct., 1864	200,000
Buffalo and Erie :	
Common bonds	400,000
do do	100,000
do do	200,000
do do	300,000
do do	2,700,000
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie :	
1st mort.	2,000,000
2d do	380,000
Burlington & Missouri :	
Bonds converted into preferred stock	600,000
do do do	600,000
Land mortgage bonds	3,269,320
Camden and Amboy $10,264,463 :	
Dollar loans.	323,220
do	675,000
do	1,700,000
Dollar loan	867,000
Consolid. ($5,000,000) loan	4,665,940
Sterling at $4.84 to the £	1,632,290
do new loan do	1,632,290
Camden and Atlantic :	
1st mortgage	490,000
2d do	498,000
Catawissa, $371,000 :	
1st mortgage	236,500
Central Georgia :	
1st mortgage	786,000
Central of N. Jersey :	
1st mortgage	900,000
2d do	600,000
Mortg. bonds of 1890	1,500,000
Cent. Ohio : 1st mort.	2,500,000
Central Pacific of Cal. :	
1st mortgage	26,010,000
2d U. S. loan	26,010,000
Convertible bonds	1,500,000
State Aid	1,500,000
Cheshire : bonds	673,400
Chicago and Alton :	
1st mort. (S. F.) pref.	402,000
1st do	2,400,000
2d do income	1,100,000
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, $5,488,750 :	
Trust mort. (S. F.)	3,078,000
Chic. & Gt. Eastern :	
1st mort.	5,600,000
Chic. & Wilwaukee :	
1st mort. consol	1,098,000
Chic. & Northwestern, $16,251,000 :	
Pref. sink. fund	1,249,500
1st mort.	3,595,500
Interest bonds	755,000
Consol. S. F. bonds conv. till 1870	3,422,000
Extension bonds	484,000
Equipment bonds	183,000
Equipment bonds	1,925,000
Chic., Rock I. & Pac. :	
1st mort., R. & R. I.	1,397,000
1st do C.R.I. & Pac.	7,333,000
Cinc., Ham. & Dayton :	
2d mort.	1,350,000
3d mort.	500,000
Cin., Rich. & Chicago.	560,000
Cin., Sand. & Cleve :	
1st mort.	997,000
2d do	1,050,000
Cin. & Zanesville :	
1st mort	1,500,000
Cleve, Col. & Cin. :	
1st mort.	400,000
Cleve. & Mahoning :	
1st mort.	850,000
2d do	654,500
Cleve., Pain. & Ashtab. :	
1st mort. bonds	500,000
2d do do	1,000,000
3d do do	1,000,000
Cleve. & Pittsburg :	
2d mort.	1,130,000
3d mort. convertible.	1,598,000
4th mort.	1,096,000
Consol. s. fund mort.	875,000
Col. & Indianap. Cent. :	
1st mort.	3,200,000
2d do	1,000,000
Col. Chic. & Ind Cent. :	
1st mort. con. S. F.	2,300,000
2d mortgage	
Columbus and Xenia :	
1st mortgage	248,000
Connecticut River :	
1st mort.	250,000
Connecting (Phila.)	1,000,000
Conn. & Passump. R. :	
1st mort.	573,800
Cumb. Val. $352,400 :	
1st mort.	161,000
2d do	109,000
Dayton & Michigan :	
1st mort.	2,337,000
2d do	642,000
Toledo depot bonds	169,500
Delaware :	
1st mort, $912,250	500,000
Bonds guaranteed	100,000
Del., Lacka. & western :	
1st mort. sink. fund	1,111,000
2d do	1,663,000
Lack. & West. 1st m.	564,000
Des Moines Valley :	
Sole mort bonds	2,310,000
Detroit & Milwaukee, $6,925,047 :	
1st mort. convertible	2,500,000
2d do	1,000,000
1st & 2d funded coup. bonds	1,005,640
Bonds of June 30, '66	1,611,639
Detroit & Pontiac RR	250,000
do do	250,000
Detroit, Monroe & Tol. :	
1st mort.	924,000
Dubuque & Sioux City :	
1st m. bonds, 1st Div.	300 000
Construc. b'ds, 2d D.	660,000
Sink. fund. conv. b'ds	899,100
East., Mass. $2,192,400 :	
Mort. convertible	394,000
do do	750,000
do do	160,000
East Pennsylvania :	
Sink. fund bonds	506,900
Elmira & Williamsp't :	
1st mort.	1,000,000
5 per cent. bonds	570,000
Erie Rail., $22,370,982 :	
1st mort. extended.	3,000,000
2d do convertible	4,000,000
3d do	6,000,000
4th do convertible	4,441,600
5th do do	926,500
Sterl. conv., £800,000.	4,844,400
Erie & Pittsburg :	
1st mort.	899,100
2d mort.	290,200
Cons. mort. bonds	1,281,000
Gal. & Chic. U. (incl. in C. & N. W.) :	
1st mort. sink. fund	1,919,000
2d do do	1,029,000
Miss. River Br. b'ds.	200,000
Elgin & State RR b'ds.	189,000
Georgia	339,500
Grand Junction : mort.	927,000
Great West., Ill. :	
1st mort., W. Div.	1,000,000
1st mort., Whole line	1,455,000
2d do do	2,500,000
Greenville & Columbia :	
1st mort.	326,000
Bonds guar. by State.	700,000
Bonds unsecured	600,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph :	
Land G't mort.	1,898 000
Convertible bonds	800,000
Harrisburg & Lancast.	
New D. bonds	700,000
Hartford & N. Haven	
1st mort	927,000
Hart., Prov. & Fishkill :	
Hudson River :	
2d mort. sink. fund	2,000,000
3d do	183,000
Huntingdon & Broad T. :	
1st mort.	416,000
2d mort.	367,500
Consolidated mort.	716,000
Illinois Central :	
Construction b'ds, '75	3,955,000
do do 6 p. cent.	437,500
Redemption bonds.	2,500,500
Sterling red. bonds	2,428,000
Illinois & south. Iowa :	
1st mort.	300,000
Indianapolis and Cin. $1,362,384 :	
1st mort.	500,000
Indianap. & Vincennes :	
1st mort. guar.	1,700,000
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis :	
1st mortgage	1,961,000
Jeffersonv. RR, 2d m.	397,000
Indiana and Madison R R, 1st mort.	612,000
Joliet & Chicago :	
1st mort. sink. fund	485,000
Joliet & N. Indiana :	
1st mort.	800,000

RALWAY BOND LIST—CONTINUED.

RAILWAY.	AMOUNT
Lack. & Bloomsburg :	
1st mort.	900,000
do Extension	400,000
2d mort	500,000
2d mort. Extension	200,000
Income bonds	200,000
Lake Shore	
Lake Superior & Miss.	19,350,000
1st mort. (gold)	4,500,000
Lehigh Valley :	
1st mort.	1,234,000
1st mort., new bonds	1,953,000
Little Miami :	
1st mort.	1,489,000
Little Schuylkill :	
1st mort. sink. fund	807,500
Long Island :	
1st mort.	500,000
Ext. bonds (Hunter's Point	175,000
Extension b'ds (Glen Cove Br.)	150,000
Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington :	
1st mort. guaranteed.	2,116,000
Louisville & Nashville $4,033,500 :	
1st mort., main stem.	1,509,000
1st mortg. (Memphis Br.)	287,000
1st mortg. (Leb. Br. Extreme)	646,000
Marietta & Cincinnati :	
1st mort.	3,500,000
2d mort.	2,500,000
Main Cent., $2,582,000 :	
$1,100,000 loan bonds	1,095,600
$400,000 loan bonds	315,200
1st mortg. (City Bangor) bonds	640,000
2d m. (P. & K. R. R.) bonds	300,000
Memphis & Charl. :	
1st mort bonds	1,293,000
2d do do	1,000,000
Mich. Cent. $6,968,968 ;	
Convertible	1,294,000
Sinking fund do	207,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul, $16,796,500 :	
1st mort.	5,361,000
2d do Income b'ds	1,600,000
1st m. b'ds (P. du C.)	8,582,000
2d m. b'ds (P. du C.).	730,000
Iowa & Min. 1st mort	2,000,000
Mont'g'y & West Point bonds '70	100,000
Income bonds	310,000
Mortgage bonds (new)	750,000
Morris and Essex : 1st Mortg sink. fund	5,000,000
2d do	3,500,000
Naugatuck : 1st mortgage (convert)	166,000
N. Bedford & Taunt.	174,000
N. Hav. & Northampton : Bonds	450,000
Hampsh. & Hamden R R do	200,000
New Jersey ($850,000) Bonds of 1853	450,000
New Lond. Northern : 1st mortgage	300,000
Convertible bonds	300,000
Mortgage bonds	60,000
N. O., Jacks & Gt. N. :	
1st mortg. sink'g f'd.	2,741,000
2d mortgage	1,160,000
N. O., Opelou. & G W. :	
1st mort. cons. bonds	1,842,600
New York Central :	
Prem. sink'g f'd b'ds.	5,946 689
B'ds of Oct. '63 (ren'l)	2,900 000
Real estate bonds	162,000
Sub. b'ds (ass'd st'cks)	592,000
S. f'd b'ds (ass. debts)	1,514,000
Convertible bonds	105,000
N. Y. & H. ($5,086 425):	
1st general mortgage.	3,000,000
Consolidated mortg	1,767,000
4th mortgage	99,500
N. York & N. Haven :	
Mortgage bonds	1,062,500
N. Y., Prov. & Boston:	
1st mortgage	250,000
Improvement bonds.	100,000
N. Central ($5,182,000):	
1st mort. State (Md) loan	1,500 000
2d do	1,862 000
3d do	1,223,000
Con. mort. (gold co)	952 000
N. New Hamps. : b'ds.	125,900
N. Eastern : 1st mort.	700,000
2d mortgage	145,000
North Carolina : Loan	339,000
Nor. Mo. : ($6,000,000) 1st general mortgage	
North Pa. ($3,463,859):	
Mortgage bonds	2,500,000
Chattel mortgage	360,000
N. & Worc. ($654 000):	
Construction mortg.	150,000
Steamboat mortgage.	45,000
Ogdens. & L. Champ. :	
1st mortgage	987,000
Ohio and Mississippi :	
1st mortgage, E. D.	2,050,000
1st mortgage, W. D.	850 00
2d mortgage, W. D.	546,000
Income, W. D.	221 500
1st mort. consolidat'd	1,470,000
Consolidated mortga. sterling (£17,200)	83,420
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	3,270,000
Old Col'y & Newport :	
Bonds	1,388,000
Bonds	1,508,000
Bonds	42,000
Or. & Alex. (2,687,762):	
1st mortgage	400 000
2d do or 1st extens'n	1,130 500
3d do or 2d extens'n	573,500
Oswego and Rome :	
1st mortgage (guar'd)	350,000
Income	200,000
Oswego and Syracuse :	
1st mortgage	196,500
2d mortgage	375,000
Pacific, of Missouri, 1st] mortgage (gold)	3,559 000
Mortg. const'n bonds	1,500,000
Panama :	
1st mortg. sterling	762,000
2d mortg. sterling	1,150,000
Peninsula : 1st mortg.	1,075 000
Pennsylva. : 1st mort.	4,972,000
2d mortgage	4,877,840
General mort. bonds.	1 545,000
Short b'ds or debent.	3,520,728
B'ds due State of Pa.	6,232,754
Phila. & Balt. Central ($500,000) : 1st mort.	575,000
Philadelphia & Erie :	
1st mortg. 40 miles	1,000,000
1st do (general)	5,000 000
2d do (general)	4,000,000
3d do	600 000
Phil. & Read. ($6 379,800):	
Dollar b'ds of 1849	2,656,600
do do 1'61	106 000
do do 1843-4-8 9	1,521,000
Sterling b'ds of 1843.	976,800
Dollar bonds, conv.	171,500
Bonds of 1868	2,255,000
Phila., Wilm. & Balt. :	
Mortgage loan	385 000
Coupons bonds	1,945,000
Pittsb & Connellsville ($1,500,000):	
1st mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000
1st mort, whole line.	2,000,000
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic. : 1st mortg.	5,250 000
2d mortgage	5,160 000
3d do	2 000,000
Bridge bonds O. & P. R. R. Co	153.000
Equipm't b'ds of 1869	500 000
Pitts, Cin. & St. Louis :	
1st mortgage	4,008,000
Quincy & Toledo :	
1st mortgage	500,000
Portland & Kennebec :	
City, &c., loan	600 000
1st mort. bonds ext.	229,200
Consolidated bonds	300 000
Funded interest b'ds.	91,871
Raritan & Del. Bay :	
1st mort. sink. fund.	1,000 000
2d do	250,000
Equipment bonds	296,000
Reading & Columbia :	
1st mortgage	650 000
2d do	350,000
Renss. & Saratoga con.	
1st mortgage	150 000
2d do	450,000
1st mortg. Saratoga and Whitehall	400,000
1st mort. Troy S. and Rut. (guar.)	500,000
Richmond & Danville ($2,119,000) :	
1st mort. consolidat.	1,706,500
Other mortg. bonds	251,700
Richm. & Petersburg :	
Bonds, coup & reg.	143,500
General mortgage	175,000
Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis :	
1st mort. (gold) conv.	
Rome, Waterloo and Ogdensburg :	
Sink. f'd (Wat. & R.)	757,800
Potsd. & Wat., guar.	511,500
R. W. & O. sink. f'd	571,000
Rutland : 1st mortg.	1,800,000
2d mortgage	946,000
Sacramento Valley :	
1st mortgage	400,000
2d do	329,000
St. Louis, Alton & T.H. :	
1st mortg.	2,200,000
2d do preferred	2,800,000
2d do income	1,700,000
St. Louis & Iron Mount. :	
1st mortgage	2,200,000
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago :	
1st mortgage	1,372,000
2d do	
St. Louis and St. Jos. :	
1st mortg. (gold)	1,000,000
St. Louis, Vandal. and Terre Haute :	
1st mort. s. f'd (guar)	1,900,000
2d do do	1,600,000
St. Paul & Pacific of Minn. (1st Div.)	
1st mortg. (tax free).	700,000
1st Land Grant mort. (tax free)	1,200,000
Sand., Mans. & New :	
1st Mortgage	1,200,000
Funded bonds	860,000
Shamokin Val. & Potts. :	
1st mortgage	700,000
South Carolina :	
Sterling loan	2,275,444
Domestic bonds	318,000
do do	947,000
South Side (L. I.)	250,000
South Side ($1,631,900) :	
1st mortg. (guar. by Petersburg)	300,000
3d mortgage	300,000
Special mortgage	175,000
S. W. Pacific, Railroad :	
Bonds guar. by At. & Pacific railroad	2,000,000
Staten Island :	
1st mortgage	200,000
Syrac., Bing. & N. Y. :	
1st mortgage	1,731,514
Toledo, Peo. & Wars. :	
1st mortg. E. D.	1,600,000
1st mortg. W. D.	1,800,000
2d mortg. W. D.	1,300,000
Toledo, Wabash and West. ($13,300,000) :	
1st m. (Tol. & Ill. RR.)	900,000
1st m. (L. Erie, Wab. & St. Louis R. R.).	2,500,000
2d mort. (Tol. & Wab. railroad)	1,000,000
2d mortg. (Wabash & West. railway)	1,500,000
Equipment (Tol. and Wab. railway)	600,000

RAILWAY BOND LIST—CONTINUED.

RAILWAY.	AMOUNT
Tol., mortg bonds.	2,700,000
Troy and Boston	
1st mortgage	300,000
2d do	300,000
3d do	650,000
Convertible	200,000
Union & Logansport :	
1st mortgage	2,000,000
Union Pacific :	
1st mort. coupon	25,998,000
2d mort. U. S bonds	25,998 000
Vermont Central :	
1st mort. (consol.)	2,000,000
2d mort.	1,500,000
Ver. Central & Ver. & Canada :	
1st mortgage	1,000,000
Vermont and Mass. :	
1st mortgage	550,000
Virginia & Tennessee :	
1st mortgage	494,000
3d mortgage	990,000
Income bond	138,500
4th mortgage	736,000
Warren :	
1st mortg. (guar.)	511,400
Westchester & Phila. ;	
1st mortg. (convert.) coupon	400,000
2d mortg. registered.	559,600
Western Maryland :	
1st mortgage	400,000
1st do endorsed by Baltimore	300,000
2d mortg. endorsed	600,000
Preferred mortgage	
Western Union :	
1st mortgage	4,000,000
Wilming'n, Charlotte and Rutherford :	
1st mort. (endorsed by State of N. C.)	1,000,000
Wilming. & Manch'r ($2,5000,000):	
1st mortg., (1st, 2d & 3d series)	2,000,000
2d mortgage	500,000
York and Cumberland (North'n Central) :	
1st mortgage	129,500
2d do	25,000
3d do (guaranteed Baltimore)	500,000

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Showing the amount of the Stock of each of the principal Railway Companies in the United States (exclusive of the bonded debt,) at present outstanding. Leased roads are marked with the letter L.

RAILWAY	AMOUNT OF STOCK.
Albany and Susqueh..	1,861,393
Atlantic & St. Law'ce L	2,494,900
Atlanta and W. Point.	1,233,100
Augusta & Savannah L	733,700
Baltimore and Ohio ..	18,151,963
Washington Branch L	1,000,000
Parkersburgh Branch	.....
Berkshire L.....	600,000
Blossburg & Corning L	250,000
Boston and Albany...	10,725,000
Boston, Ct. & Mont'l, pr	1,340,400
Boston, Hartf'd & Erie	5,884,000
Boston and Lowell....	2,169,000
Boston and Maine....	4,850,000
Boston & Providence .	3,360,000
Buffalo N Y. & Erie L	950,000
Burlington & Mo. Riv.	1,696,500
Camden and Amboy..	5,000,000
Camden and Atlantic.	377,100
do do pref.	731,200
Cape Cod.....	731,200
Catawissa L.....	1,159,500
do preferred..	2,200,000
Cedar Rapids and Mo L	5,432,000
Cent'l Georgia & B. Co.	4,666,800
Central of New Jersey.	15,000,000
Central Ohio.....	2,500,000
do preferred..	500,000
Cheshire preferred....	3,07,8x5
Chicago and Alton....	5,141,800
do pref...	2,425,400
Chic. Bar & Quincy...	12,500,000
Chic. & Great Eastern	4,390,000
Chic Iowa & Nebraska L	1,000,000
Chic. & Milwaukee L...	2,227,000
Chic. & Northwest...	14,555,675
do do pref...	18,376,287
Chic. Rock Isl. & Pac.	16,000,000
Cin. Ham. & Dayton L	3,521,664
Cin. Rich. & Chicago L	374,100
Cin., Sand'y & Clevel.	2,989,090
do do pref..	393,073
Cin. & Zanesville.....	1,676,345
Cleve. Col Cin. & Ind.	10,460,900
Cleve. & Mahoning L...	2,056,759
Cleveland & Pittsburg	7,241,775
Col Chic. & Ind. Cent L	11,100,000
Columbus & Xenia..L	1,786,800
Concord.....	1,500,000
Concord & Portsmouth	350,000
Conn. & Passump. pref	1,822,100
Connecticut River....	1,700,000
Cumberland Valley...	1,316,900
Dayton & Michigan..L	2,400,000
Delaware L.....	594,261
Del., L'cka. & Western	15,910,600
Detroit & Milwaukee.	452,350
do do pref..	2,095,000
Dubuque & Sioux City	2,142,250
do do pref..	1,988,170
Eastern (Mass).....	3,883,300
East Tenn. & Georgia.	2,141,970
East Tenn & Virginia	1,902,000
Elmira & Will.amsport L	500,000
do do pref.	500,000
Erie.....	70,000,000
do preferred.....	8,536,900
Fitchburg.....	3,540,000
Georgia.....	4,156,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph	1,822,000
do do pref.	5,078,000
Hartford & N. Haven.	3,300,000
Housatonic preferred.	2,000,000
Hudson River.....	12,081,400
Huntingdon & B. Top L	615,950
do do pref.	190,750
Illinois Central.....	25,277,370
Indianap's, Cin. & Lafay	6,185,897
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis....	2,000,000
Joliet and Chicago L.	300,000
Jolie & N. Indiana...	300,000
Lacka. & Bloomsburg	1,335,000
Lake Shore.....	35,000,000
Lehigh Valley	16,058,150
Lexington & Frankfort	514,646
Little Miama	3,572,400
Little Schuylkill.....	2,646,100
Long Island.....	3,000,000
L'sville, Cin. & Lex prf	211,121
Louisville & Frankfort	1,109,594
Louisville & Nashville	7,869,686
L'sville, N. Alby'& Chic	2,800,000
Macon and Western...	1,500,000
Maine Central.....	1,536,260
Marietta & Cin. 1st pref	8,130,719
do do 2d pref	4,460,808
Common do.....	2,029,778
Manches. & Lawrence	1,000,000
Memphis & Charlest..	5,312,725
Michigan Central.....	12,825,102
Milwaukee & St. Paul	7,698,559
do preferred....	9,782,976
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven L.....	3,775,600
Mississippi Central L.	2,948,785
Mississippi & Tenn...	825,407
Mobile and Ohio.....	4,269,820
Montgomery & W. Pt.	1,644,104
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do do int. certifs.	11,666,600
New York & Harlem ..	5,500,000
N. York & Harl. pref..	1,509,000
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I am most respectfully yours, DIO LEWIS.

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ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 1, 1870.

To the Sheriff of the County of New York, sir:

Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Comptroller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Schell.

All whose terms of office will expire on the 31st day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward (including Governor's Island), Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island), Nineteenth Ward (including Blackwell's Island), and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Also, to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.

A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.

Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron B. Rollins, and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers, is respectfully directed to Chapter 379, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under such act.

CHAPTER 379.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debts, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two, and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

Sec. 2.—A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

Sec. 3.—When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate, and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

Sec. 4.—This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State in Nov. next. The inspectors of elections in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of the State may present a ballot on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

Sec. 5.—After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified, and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

Sec 6.—The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

Sec. 7.—Sections four, five, six, and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two, and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
New Court House, City and County of
New York, August 5, 1870

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless especially authorized to do so. See Chapter 480, Laws of 1860. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

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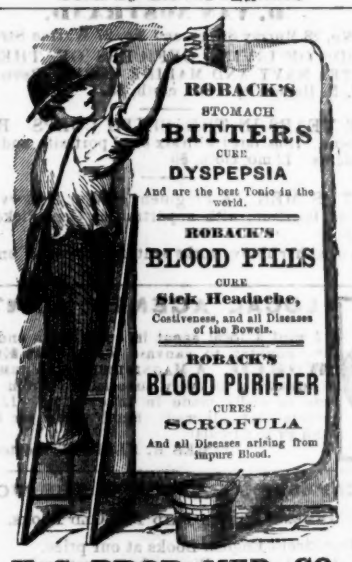

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